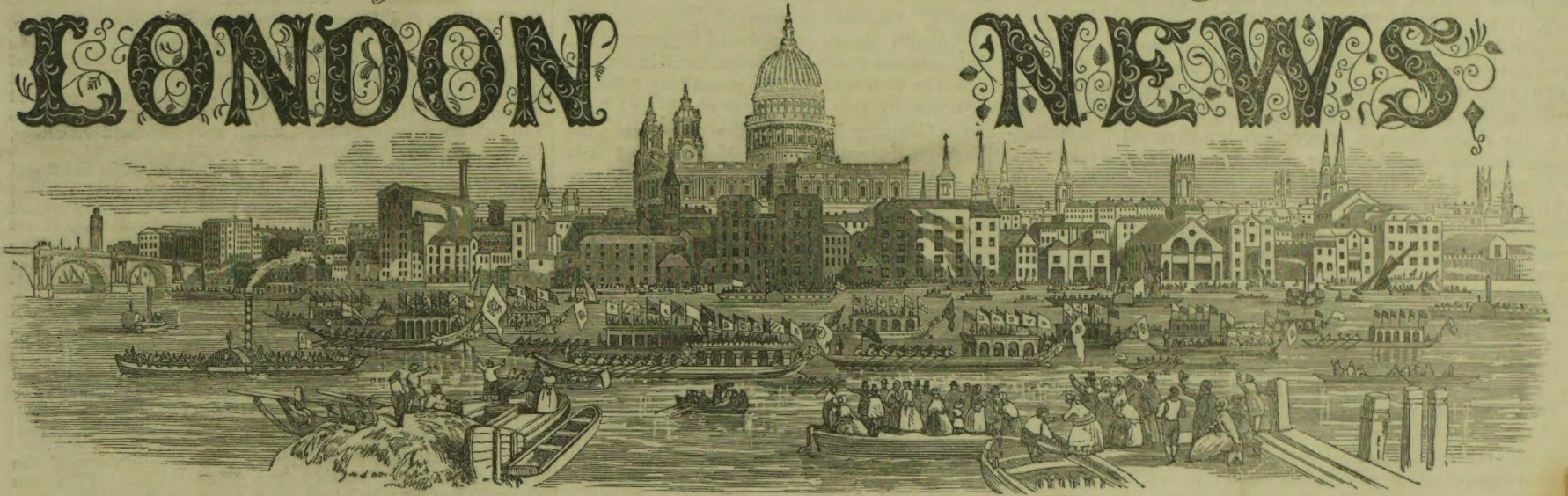


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WITH A SUPPLEMENT,
FIVEPENCE.



SIEGE OF METZ: INHABITANTS TRYING TO LEAVE THE CITY BEFORE ITS SURRENDER.

THE PREMIER AT ISLINGTON.

The Workmen's International Exhibition was closed on Tuesday afternoon. It has been the chief spectacle of the metropolis whilst it lasted, and has attracted myriads to the spacious Agricultural Hall, Islington, in which it was held. In all respects, save one, it has been a success. Financially, it has failed. Not to any serious extent, however. Not to such an extent as to throw discouragement over future enterprises of the like kind. A thousand pounds will have to come out of the pockets of the guarantors to square the account. The deficiency is, doubtless, due to the Franco-German war, which has diverted men's minds for the last three or four months from the arts of peace. It will be made up, we have no doubt, with great readiness, and with a conviction on the part of those who made themselves responsible for it that their money has done its full tale of service. The exhibition was under the patronage of her most gracious Majesty, and the Prime Minister presided at the closing ceremonial. A glance at his speech on the occasion will interest the public.

The Agricultural Hall, not having been built for rhetorical exercises, can hardly be recommended to speakers for its acoustical properties. It absorbs what we may call the aroma of eloquence. Its great size, and its want of adaptation in other respects, destroy the due proportion between physical and intellectual effort which is indispensable as a groundwork of successful oratory. But a colossal hall like that at Islington is especially unfavourable to that order of speaking which, in point of style, may be described—not in an offensive sense—as verbose, and, in point of substance, is permeated by delicate moral sentiment. The mechanical labour expended in making the audience hear leaves all the less energy for the free play of the brain, and for that modulation of the voice and varied expression of the face and figure which often constitute such an indescribable charm in oral discourse. Mr. Gladstone never speaks carelessly—never violates the taste of a highly-cultivated gentleman, and is always marvellously well informed on any topic on which he consents to address a public audience. He could not be dull even if he would. But he is more at home, and therefore generally more interesting, when speaking in front of the Treasury Bench in the House of Commons than he is when confronting a great crowd of listeners elsewhere, however eager and silent they may be. His spirit is less stirred whenever—turning his eagle eye in search of the effects produced upon the countenances of his hearers by the stately march of his sentences, and by the sentiment with which they are laden—he perceives that the momentary reflection of his thoughts, as they are flashed back to him by the multitude, is uncertain, confused, wavering, simply because his words, in a literal sense, have not fully reached the entire audience. He must be fully *en rapport* with those whom he addresses in order to the outflow of his best qualities. If that was not the case on Tuesday afternoon, the fact must be ascribed, we are sure, not to any lack of interest in his subject or in the occasion which suggested it, but solely to the external causes to which allusion has been made.

It was to have been expected that the financial result of the exhibition would instantly catch Mr. Gladstone's notice. In fact, he turned to it first, but, for the most part, treated it lightly. A suggestion, made by Sir Antonio Brady, "that the wealthy guilds of the city of London should come forward and contribute liberally from their funds for the reward of those inventors whom the juries had strongly recommended," served him as an excuse for a few initiatory gambols, which the City companies, we trust, will have witnessed without resentment. But, having recognised the pecuniary failure—if failure it can be truly designated—and playfully handed it over, "with his compliments," to the guilds, he drew from it a lesson for the future, and passed on, not, however, before he had expressed his hope that "on the next occasion when this hall or any other great building is opened with a similar purpose, it may be in times when the sword has been sheathed, when Europe is not distracted, and the minds of men pained, astonished, and bewildered by the events of which we daily hear." This was the Premier's only allusion to the Franco-Prussian War throughout his speech, and even this has been eagerly pounced upon and absurdly criticised as evidence that the right hon. gentleman utterly lacked that statesman-like insight which would have seen at once the object, drift, and spirit of the contest.

On the international feature of the exhibition Mr. Gladstone dilated with much felicity of thought and expression. Free competition between foreigners and ourselves, in works of art or of art-industry, he argued, need awaken no fears—it ought, rather, to admonish, to stimulate, to warn us. "There is no country that has not, in the beneficent designs by which we are governed, allotted to it its own proper share in the business of production." No nation can isolate itself—he was devoutly thankful that it is too late for that. Intercourse by commerce between different States makes not the diminution, but the augmentation, of industry and employment, of comfort and wealth, and of that friendship and goodwill which, in the course of the transactions of business, and by an unseen and silent, but certain, process tend to allay the evil passions of mankind and to bind in harmony and friendship all the nations of the world. On any theme of this kind the Premier naturally grows eloquent.

His convictions, his sentiments, his sympathies, simultaneously and spontaneously press in fervid oratory towards any door opened by the subject of international commerce in connection with international peace. In respect of this he is the late Mr. Cobden's most distinguished follower, and it seems to be a special delight to him to seize every suitable occasion of illustrating and adorning by his eloquence the principles of his forerunner.

Before Mr. Gladstone spoke, Mr. Mettershead, in seconding a vote of thanks to the executive committee, referred in laudatory terms to two inventions which had been exhibited—one a Coventry loom for the silk trade; the other a cotton-loom, invented by Mr. Mortland, of Belfast, with the pneumatic principle of driving the shuttle. Mr. Gladstone commented with striking pertinence on both. Ireland! Irish industry! What a subject did the latter phrase offer to our contemplation! The inhabitants of Ireland were commonly thought of as if they were fitted only for agricultural pursuits—noble, healthful, beneficial, it is true, but all the more likely to subserve the well-being of the country when associated with "those varied applications of industrial power and thought which are open to the civilised nations of the world." The Premier expressed himself highly gratified with the abundant evidence displayed in this exhibition of the skill and admirable taste of Irish art-industry, and declared his conviction that the people of Ireland, under favouring circumstances, such as he hoped were at hand, had all the faculties which would enable them to engage with energy and success in the highest forms of human enterprise and ingenuity. And then, as to Coventry, of the history of whose trade it might be said that

Melancholy marked it for her own,

had not severe suffering, to whatever cause it might be owing, thrown the industry of Coventry back on its own energies, revealed to itself its own resource and vitality, and stimulated it to a degree of excellence which, thirty or forty years ago, would have been confidently pronounced to be impossible. "You must throw the Englishman on his mettle," said the right hon. gentleman, "in order that you may come to know what he can do." Then, rising to a higher flight, he told his audience that it was to no sordid and vulgar competition with foreigners that he wished to urge on his fellow-countrymen. The love of beauty, more than any other kind of excellence, is what they have to learn from their rivals; and the love of beauty applied to art is an elevating and ennobling power.

In words of encouragement and lessons of wisdom such as these, Mr. Gladstone brought to a close this Workmen's International Exhibition. We agree with him that it was itself a powerful agent of what may be called "technical education," and not the less powerful because it was got up and managed, not by the Government, or by official action of any kind, but by those strong impulses towards self-education which are a marked characteristic of the country. We rejoice that the statesman who is at the head of her Majesty's Government, amid his multifarious labours and throng of exhausting anxieties, while war unparalleled for its magnitude and severity presses incessantly and heavily upon his sense of responsibilities, should have found time and inclination to instruct his fellow-subjects on the privileges and duties connected with art, with industry, and with peace.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The election of the Duke of Aosta to the throne seems to be almost certain. Italy, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and England have notified their assent to the Duke's candidature, and the majority of the Cortes is reported to be also favourable to it.

The Prussian Government stated, through the representative of the North German Confederation at Madrid, that the King of Prussia does not intend to depart from the principle he has already acknowledged of the right of Spain to determine her own future.

The first sitting of the Cortes on Monday was stormy, through the violent conduct and a recriminatory speech of the Republican Paul y Angulo, who proposed the suspension of business until each deputy had his powers confirmed by his electors. The motion was rejected by 129 to 5. The Cortes adjourned to Friday (yesterday).

HOLLAND.

The resignation of the Ministers of the Colonies, Justice, Foreign Affairs, and War is confirmed. The King, it is said, has intrusted MM. Bosse and Fock with the task of completing the Cabinet.

PORTUGAL.

The Ministry of the Marquis Sa de Bandiera in Portugal has resigned, and the Bishop of Vizeu has formed a new Ministry, composed as follows:—Marquis d'Avila, President of the Council and Minister of Public Works; Senhor Gouveia, Minister of Marine; Senhor Carlos Bento, Minister of Finance; Senhor Moraes Rego, Minister of War; Senhor Carvalho, Minister of Justice; the Bishop of Vizeu, Minister of the Interior.

GREECE.

The opening of the Chambers has been adjourned by a decree of the King until Dec. 21.

A military camp of evolution has been established near Corinth.

The aurora borealis was witnessed in Athens on Monday and Tuesday, last week; and in the evening of the latter day several shocks of earthquake were felt.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A motion expressive of sympathy with France has been introduced into the Hungarian Diet, but the House refused by a large majority to discuss it. Count Andrassy, the President, said that the Government had observed strict neutrality between the belligerents; but that they would no longer do so were they to adopt this motion. The policy of

neutrality had saved the country from the horrors of war, and there was no need to depart from that policy.

Count Beust has informed the Italian Cabinet that Austria will not intervene in the Roman question. The Chancellor, it is said, proposes that a conference should assemble in order to settle the guarantees to be offered to the Pope.

DENMARK.

The King and Queen of Sweden arrived at Copenhagen, last Saturday, in order to be present at the baptism of the infant son of their daughter Louisa, the Princess Royal of Denmark. They were received by their Danish Majesties and the members of the Royal family, the Corps Diplomatique, and thousands of people, who formed a grand cortège. They drove through the principal streets, which were decorated with flags, to the palace of Amalienborg.

The infant Prince was baptised, on Monday, in the Royal Chapel at Christiansborg. Their Danish and Swedish Majesties and all the members of the Royal family passed through the gaily-decorated and crowded streets from Amalienborg to the church. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Seeland Martensen. The Prince was named Christian Carl Frederic Albert Alexander Wilhelm. The godfathers and godmothers were their Danish and Swedish Majesties, Danish and Swedish Queen Dowagers, the Prince of Wales, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, King George of Greece, and several others.

The Crown Prince of Denmark was on Wednesday received into the Order of the Freemasons of St. John by King Charles V. of Sweden, at the Grand Lodge of Denmark.

RUSSIA.

New regulations for accelerating the mobilisation of the army have been sanctioned by the Czar. Of the 427,297 men who will be thus called in, 170,000 are from Poland and those provinces of mixed nationality which anciently belonged to that kingdom.

AMERICA.

Cable telegrams report that the Democrats have carried the elections in West Virginia, returning the Governor, a majority of the members of the Legislature, and all three members to Congress. A Democratic delegate to Congress has been elected in Lakotah Territory.

Mr. Cox has retired from the Cabinet, and Mr. Columbus Delano has assumed the portfolio of the Department of the Interior.

The conference to establish permanent peace between Spain and the South American Republics assembled, on Saturday, in Washington. Secretary Fish presided; and the Prussian, Spanish, and Chilean Ministers were present.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic procession and mass meeting was held at New York on Thursday week. Mr. Seymour and other prominent speakers strongly denounced the course of the Government in reference to the approaching elections.

The yacht Cambria left New York, on Friday, for Cowes.

INDIA.

A telegram from Calcutta states that Lord Mayo reached Allahabad on Monday; that Mr. Forsyth arrived at Murree on Saturday; and that the town of Geriksh had been given up to Yakob Khan.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs as follows:—"From Cabul, Oct. 23, we learn that Yakob Khan had retired on the 18th some miles west from Candahar. The property of himself and his followers has been confiscated."

The homeward overland mail arrived in London, on Sunday night, for the first time by the Brindisi route. The news from Bombay extends to the 8th ult. Its more important features have already reached us by telegraph. There is no longer a fear of another famine in Orissa. Indigo prospects in Bengal are no brighter. From the North-Western Provinces letters report "no improvement."

AUSTRALIA.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived, in the Galatea, at Melbourne on Sept. 5.

By the Australian mail we have accounts of the measures taken in Victoria to protect the colony in the event of this country being involved in the war. The colonists appear to have behaved with great spirit. Steps were at once taken to form a permanent artillery corps, consisting of trained and experienced men; the volunteers, who number about 4000 men, were to be turned into a militia; the batteries were to be placed in order, and new earthworks were to be constructed; and the naval brigade was to commence to drill on board the Nelson, so as to be in a position to fight the ship should occasion arise. The *Melbourne Argus* of Sept. 10 writes in a spirit of confidence that the colony would "soon be in a position to give any enemy at all likely to pay it a visit a very warm reception."

The International Exhibition in Sydney is proving very successful. Victoria has secured the principal prizes for agricultural implements and machinery. The show was held in a spacious exhibition-hall, erected by the municipal corporation of Sydney at an expense of £23,000. The site of the building is Prince Alfred Park. The opening day was proclaimed a public holiday, and Lord Belmore, the Governor, officiated at the opening ceremony.

CHINA.

An official communication from the Foreign Office states that telegrams have been received there, dated Peking, Oct. 16, which announce that twenty Chinese are to be executed and two magistrates exiled. Tien-Tsin was quite safe, but Newchang was perhaps unsafe.

A decree of Prince Charles convokes the ordinary session of the Chambers of the Danubian Principalities for the 27th inst.

Advices from Cuba state that a terrible hurricane passed over the Vuelta Abajo region on the 20th ult. Numerous villages and much agricultural property were destroyed. It is reported that the losses are estimated to exceed 10,000,000 dols.

It is stated that under the factory system the cheese product of the United States has risen from 105,000,000 lb. in 1860 to 240,000,000 lb. in 1868, while the demand in the latter year exceeded the supply by 72,000,000 lb. The entire dairy product of the United States in 1868, it is estimated, was worth 400,000,000 dols. There were then 792 factories, 660 of them in the State of New York. Since then 200 new factories have been started in that State, and 54 in Wisconsin.

Advices from the Argentine Confederation state that the vanguard of Lopez Jordan's forces had again been beaten by Government troops. The Session of the Argentine Congress had been extended to permit the passing of the Budget and other measures. In Uruguay an engagement had occurred at Corralitos, sixty-five miles north of Colonia, between General Caraballo's army and the united Blanco forces of Medina and Aparicio. The accounts of the result are contradictory, but it seems probable that the Government troops had suffered a defeat.

THE WAR.

The capitulation of Metz and of Marshal Bazaine's army was announced in our last weekly record of events. It may be regarded as concluding the fourth act of the military drama. The first act, beginning about July 26, with the opening skirmishes of the war, resulted, on Aug. 6, in the French defeats at Wörth and Forbach, the loss of the Saar line, and the flight of Marshal M'Mahon to Châlons. The second act closed, on Aug. 18, with the third battle near Metz, shutting up Bazaine in a narrow circle around that city, and compelling the Emperor to fly and rejoin M'Mahon. The third act comprised the total overthrow and capture of M'Mahon's army at Sedan, on Sept. 4, and the advance of the Germans towards Paris. The fourth act has witnessed the surrender of both the two great fortress-cities of Eastern France, Strasbourg and Metz, with Bazaine's Army of the Rhine; the close investment of Paris, and the subjugation of nearly a fourth part of all France—namely, as far as the Loire in a south-west direction, and for some distance also into Picardy, Normandy, and Burgundy, besides Alsace, Lorraine, and Champagne. The fifth act must be either the fall or deliverance of Paris.

It was on Wednesday week that Marshal Bazaine sent to Prince Frederick Charles, asking for another conference on the terms of capitulation. General Stiehle and General Count Wartersleben were appointed commissioners on the German side, as respective Chiefs of the Staffs of the two German armies united under Prince Frederick Charles; while General Jarras acted as commissioner for the French army, with two officers representing the commander of the fortress, General Coffinière. The conference took place at the château of Frescati, near Metz, and lasted three hours on the Wednesday afternoon. It was at first stormy on the part of the French commissioners, but resulted in their conversion to the main points of the German terms. The first difficulty was concerning the officers keeping their side-arms, on which Marshal Bazaine insisted. The point was finally referred to the King, and conceded by his Majesty in a despatch received at three a.m., on Thursday. By agreement the conference was resumed early the same morning, and lasted until eight o'clock at night, when the capitulation was signed for the absolute surrender of Metz and all its fortifications, armaments, stores, and munitions, and for the surrender, on the same conditions as were arranged at Sedan, of all the garrison and the whole of Bazaine's army, consisting of three Marshals of France, sixty-six Generals, 6000 officers, and 173,000 troops. The capitulation was fully executed on Saturday, at noon, when the forts of St. Quentin, Plappeville, St. Julien, Queuleux, and St. Privat, as well as the Mazelle gate of the city, opening to the Strasbourg road, were given up by the French, and possession was taken by the Prussian artillery of the 7th Army Corps. Soon afterwards a Prussian division was reviewed by Prince Frederick Charles, previous to its departure for Paris. Then the Imperial Guard, the élite of the French army, marched out of Metz with their arms, and laid them down at Frescati, while passing in review before the Prince. This honour was accorded to the Imperial Guard alone, all the rest of the troops having deposited their arms in the Metz arsenals, and then marched into their cantonments outside the town to await their transfer to Germany. The Imperial Guard were received by the Prussian troops with respectful dignity, and not a jeering word was heard nor an indecently exultant look seen; but previously, at the other review, the cheering was loud and persistent. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the French companies which still mounted guard at the various gates of the city, and at the dépôts and arsenals, were relieved by the Prussians, two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry having entered into the town. The German Military Governor, General von Zastrow, commander of the 7th Corps, took possession of the government of the city and fortress. The inhabitants of Metz were greatly enraged with Marshal Bazaine for surrendering the city. He had set off in a carriage for the German frontier, but he had a narrow escape of being stopped and ill-treated. His order of the day, addressed to the French army, declares that they had done "all that was loyally possible." He says that another attempt to break through the enemy's lines would have been unavailing, but would have sacrificed thousands of lives in vain. He reminds them that they were conquered by famine, as had been the fate of other brave troops, commanded by Massena, Kleber, and Gouvion de St. Cyr, in former periods of French history. He desires them to respect the honourable conventions stipulated for them, and to preserve good discipline, abstaining from the destruction of arms and matériel, for the honour of France. It appears that there were 19,000 sick in the French army and garrison, and 35,000 are said to have died at or near Metz since the beginning of the war. The Prussian forces hitherto occupied at Metz are now divided—two army corps, each of 30,000 men, being sent to Paris, while two are led by Prince Frederick Charles towards the centre of France, and the remainder go northward.

The French prisoners from Metz were divided into two portions for their removal to Germany, about 70,000 being sent by railway, through Saarbrück, to the South German States; while 85,000 more, guarded by Prussian troops, marched through Saarlouis, to go on by rail, via Trèves, to Prussia and North Germany. They were passing continually on Sunday and Monday last, escorted by troops of General Kummer's division. Marshal Bazaine arrived at Cassel on Monday afternoon, and had an interview with the Emperor, his fellow-prisoner. Marshal Leboeuf, late Minister of War, Marshal Canrobert, General Coffinière, General Changarnier, General Ladmirault, and General Frossard, with the officers of their staff, followed Bazaine to Cassel as prisoners; they lodge at the Hôtel du Nord in that city. The King of Prussia has ordered all the French Generals to Cassel to report themselves to the Emperor Napoleon.

The news of the capitulation of Metz has excited great anger in the minds of the Republican faction; and the Government at Tours, in the person of M. Gambetta, has issued a proclamation denouncing Bazaine as a traitor.

The apparent inaction of the hostile armies at Paris was interrupted, last Saturday and Sunday, by a vigorous French sortie, on the Saturday evening, to capture the position of Bourget, east of St. Denis. The place was retaken next day by the Prussians, with severe fighting, in which they had 500 men killed and wounded. Thirty French officers and 1200 men were taken prisoners.

Dijon has been captured, after a gallant defence of several hours. On Saturday morning a German force of ten or twelve thousand men advanced against the town, and an engagement commenced in the suburbs, which lasted till half-past four, when the Germans began to bombard the town. The French commandant, seeing it impossible to continue an effective resistance, then retired with his troops. Two days before this the outposts of General von Werder met the French near Gray, in the Haute Saône, and defeated them, taking 500 prisoners.

The plans of the Government of National Defence are scarcely known. There seem to be four chief centres of resistance: the garrison of Paris, numbering about

220,000 men, under General Trochu; the Army of the Loire, under General Paladine d'Aureilles, stationed between Salbris, Blois, and Le Mans, supported by Count Kératry in the west; the Army of the Rhone, now under General Michel, at Besançon, supported by Garibaldi at Dôle; and the Army of the North, under General Bourbaki, at Lille and Amiens.

The negotiations for peace, conducted by M. Thiers, with the Provisional Government in Paris, have attracted some attention. M. Thiers came out of Paris on Monday, having seen M. Jules Favre; he had a three hours' interview with Count Bismarck, on Tuesday, at Versailles. On Wednesday the King of Prussia held a military council, at which Count Bismarck was present. The Prussian Minister then had another meeting with M. Thiers. Count Bismarck offers an armistice of twenty-five days, to allow of the general elections being held in France; the armistice to be based on the military statu quo as existing on the day of signature.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The Royal Engineers at Aldershot are prepared to instruct officers and soldiers who may wish to learn electric telegraphy, and commanding officers at that camp have been requested to encourage young non-commissioned officers and privates of good education, who are likely to become efficient clerks, to qualify as telegraphists.

Men are working night and day in the Royal gun factory at Woolwich, and are throwing out two bronze 9-pounder field guns daily, on Colonel Maxwell's Indian pattern. In the Royal Laboratory a number of men, boys, and girls have been taken on, and in the carriage department skilled artisans are much in demand.

A farewell dinner was given, on Thursday week, by the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Aldershot to Lieutenant-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B., on his retirement from the command of the division. An illuminated address was presented to General and Lady Scarlett, assuring them of the best wishes and sincere regards of the inhabitants of Aldershot.

The whole of the available troops at Aldershot were reviewed by the Duke of Cambridge, in the neighbourhood of the Long Valley, last week. This field day was the last which is likely to be held at Aldershot under General Scarlett's command; and it is understood that the Duke complimented the gallant General upon the manner in which everything connected with the camp had been administered during his five years' direction of its affairs.

The Admiralty has determined to award pensions to the mothers and sisters of those officers who were lost in her Majesty's ships Captain and Slaney, who did not leave widows, provided such mothers and sisters were dependent on the officer who perished. Gratuities will also be awarded to the relatives of the men who did not leave widows, under similar regulations. The widows and children of the officers will be awarded the usual pensions, and the widows of the men the usual gratuities, granted when officers and men are drowned while on duty.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, on Thursday week, inspected the first battalion Coldstream Guards, in the new square of the Victoria-street Barracks, Windsor, and afterwards proceeded to the Spittal Hospital, adjoining that of the cavalry barracks, which brought the inspection to a close; and his Highness expressed to the Colonel and officers of the regiment his high satisfaction at the discipline and fine appearance of the men, and, indeed, of everything he had witnessed. The battalion under inspection consisted of fifteen officers, twenty-nine sergeants, and 400 rank and file.

Lord Elcho has written another letter on the subject of Army reform. He starts with the statement that an Army reserve is an admitted need. He endeavours to show how costly and inefficient has been our system of recruiting. He remarks that in the Peninsular War the greatest number of British soldiers ever placed in line was 45,000 at Vittoria, that at Waterloo we only mustered 37,000 men, and that the force we sent to the Crimea did not exceed 20,000 men. He alleges that our recruiting system, when strained, breaks down, and fails to meet the exigencies or casualties of war. The Reserve Force Act of 1859 has, in his opinion, failed signally. As to the Army Reserve Force Act of 1867, he says it only produced 2000 men available for foreign service. As to Mr. Cardwell's experiment of short enlistment, Lord Elcho denies that Mr. Cardwell has shown a full appreciation of our wants in the matter of Army reserves. "We find ourselves," Lord Elcho adds, "with a reduced Army and skeleton battalions, without a reserve or any means of suddenly filling them with trained men."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel Chermiside, R.A., who commanded the camp at Shoeburyness during the last meeting of the artillery volunteers, has made a very favourable report upon the efficiency and discipline of the men who were under his charge. He is of opinion that in the volunteer artillery the country possesses a most valuable force, which, with due care and extended opportunities for obtaining instruction, would most materially augment the defensive resources of the kingdom when acting in conjunction with the garrison brigades of the Royal Artillery.

The 9th (West) Middlesex Rifles, a regiment which has a high reputation for shooting, has completed its battalion firing for the year at the Wormwood-scrubbs ranges. The first competition was that of the marksmen for a silver cup, presented by Messrs. M. B. Foster and Sons, and two prizes given by Sir C. Rowley. Ensign Millard, a "Queen's Sixty" man, won the first prize, Corporal Adams winning the second, and Mr. Barker taking the third. A silver cup, given by Mr. J. H. Forster for men who had not won a prize of £5, was won by Private A. Brown; and a cup, given by the same donor as the last for recruits who had joined since the last meeting, was won by Private Wharton. A prize of £10, for competition among officers and non-commissioned officers, was won by Lieutenant Little. A similar prize, given by the same firm for a competition among privates at the same ranges, was won by Private Cormack. The old challenge cup, given by the borough members for competition among all the regiments in the Parliamentary borough, won by this regiment from the 20th and 29th, and the new one, also won by the regiment, were shot for as individual challenge prizes, an absolute prize going with each, and a prize for the second man in each. Private J. L. Stewart won the first, Ensign Garner being second. Private Angel won the second cup, Private Cormack being second. The sum of £30, given by the Council, and £5 added by Mr. Thomas Hughes, divided into fifteen prizes, formed the chief contest of the meeting. The winners were Messrs. Adams, Adams, Millard, Harris, Barker, Little, Bisney, Anderson, Viner, Richards, Barker, Carker, Scott, Cormack, and Cooke. Four prizes in a sum of £10, given by Mr. J. Bowker, were won by Privates Cuthbertson, Leggett, A. Kemp, and J. Windiatt. Drill prizes were also given.

The annual gunnery competition has been held at Scarborough for Lady Middleton's challenge cup, by the various batteries comprising the 1st East York Brigade of Artillery Volunteers. The competitors were inspected by Colonel Windle, of the Royal Horse Artillery, who was well satisfied. The range was 1500 yards, and the cup was won by the Hornsea detachment (5th East York). Flamborough and Whitby corps each tied for second place. The principal competitors making highest scores were Sergeant Stubbs, Whitby, £4, 38 points; Lieutenant Eldridge, Hornsea; Gunner Bexton, Hornsea; and Gunner T. Clarke, York, each 36, £2 each; Sergeant S. Long, Fily, and Gunner S. Bailey, Flamborough, each 33 points.—The 2nd Administrative Battalion of North York had two days' drill, at Scarborough, and were inspected, yesterday week, by Colonel Nasom, the newly-appointed inspector for the northern counties. He expressed satisfaction, but urged silence in the ranks.—The 3rd North York have held a prize-shooting at Castle Howard—the winners being Sergeants Sutherland, Armitage, Ware, Ross, Bedell, and Elliot.—The 15th North York have held a deciding competition for the £20 challenge cup, on the Aislabeck range. The highest aggregate scorer in two years had become the owner. Sergeant Brack was the winner, Sergeant Smith being second.—The 6th West York have closed their tenth annual competition on the Crossland-moor range. Corporal R. Spurr won the prize for the best scorer in No. 1 company; Assistant-Surgeon Foster the prize given by Captain Jessop for the forty best shots in the Bentley-Shaw challenge cup; and the prizes for the highest averages made during the year were taken by Corporal Spurr, Assistant-Surgeon Foster, Lieutenant Priestley, and Corporal Vizzard. The officers' prize of 15 gs. (cup) was won by Corporal Spurr.—The 36th West York have held their annual shooting contest on the Doncaster-road range. There were thirty-eight competitors; and the main winners were Colour-Sergeant W. Gregory, Corporal Cooper, and Corporal T. J. Baylis.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, £480 were voted to the crews of various life-boats of the institution for services during the storms of the past month. In that period the society's boats had saved the crews of the following distressed vessels:—Schooner Gipsy, of Glasgow, 10 men saved; Norwegian ship Hony Sverne, 2; smack Olive, of Harwich, 15; brig Glenora, of Scarborough, 8; schooner Let, of Fredericksund, 6; smack Transit, of Cardigan, 2; fishing-cobles in distress, 7 men and 2 boats; schooner Seven Sisters, of Lancaster, 8 men and vessel; barque Orange Grove, of Glasgow, 15; brig Stephano Grosso, 3; smack Hopewell, of Barnmouth, 2 men and vessel; brigantine Meteor Flag, of Londonderry, 5; schooner Pacific, of Belfast, 6 men and vessel; schooner Charles Whiteway, of Runcorn, 5 men and vessel; making a total of 94 men and 6 vessels recently saved by the life-boats in addition to several other vessels in distress, to which the boats had rendered material aid. Rewards were likewise granted to the crews of shore-boats who had saved life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments, amounting to £2500 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments, and £1000 stock of the funded capital of the society was to be sold out to meet the recent heavy expenses it had incurred.

A fine new life-boat, named the George Hounsfield, has been stationed at Aldborough, on the coast of Suffolk; and new life-boats are to be placed at Pakefield, Suffolk; Buddon Ness, near Dundee; Buckie, N.B.; and Greencastle, in the county of Derry.

A legacy of £399 17s. 3d. has been received from the executors of the late Mr. Dudley Costello for another life-boat for the Sussex coast; Lady Vivian has also forwarded a first instalment of £145 which she has collected towards the cost of a life-boat. The officers and crew of the May Queen, of Alfoa, have contributed £2 5s. 6d. to the funds of the institution.

The Scotch fishermen are extensively adopting the plan of the safety fishing-boat of the institution in the construction of their own boats.

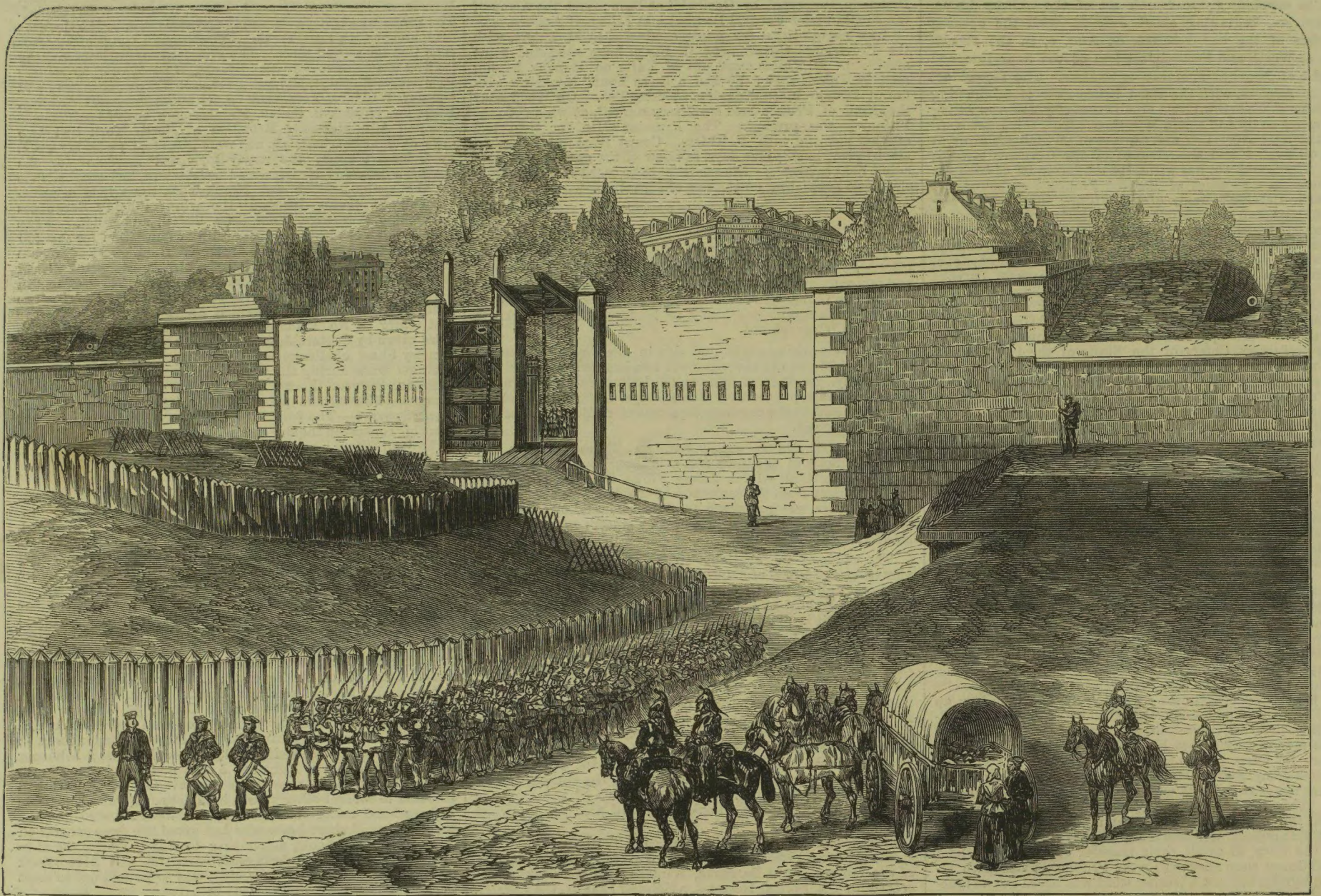
We are glad to learn that Alexandre Dumas is recovering. He had fatigued himself too much during his journey to Spain. Before he fell ill he was finishing a lengthy work on the life and country of the Cid.

The Special Commissioners appointed for the purposes of the Public Schools Act, 1868, have made five statutes for determining and establishing the constitution of the new governing bodies of the schools of Winchester, Harrow, Rugby, Shrewsbury, and Charterhouse.

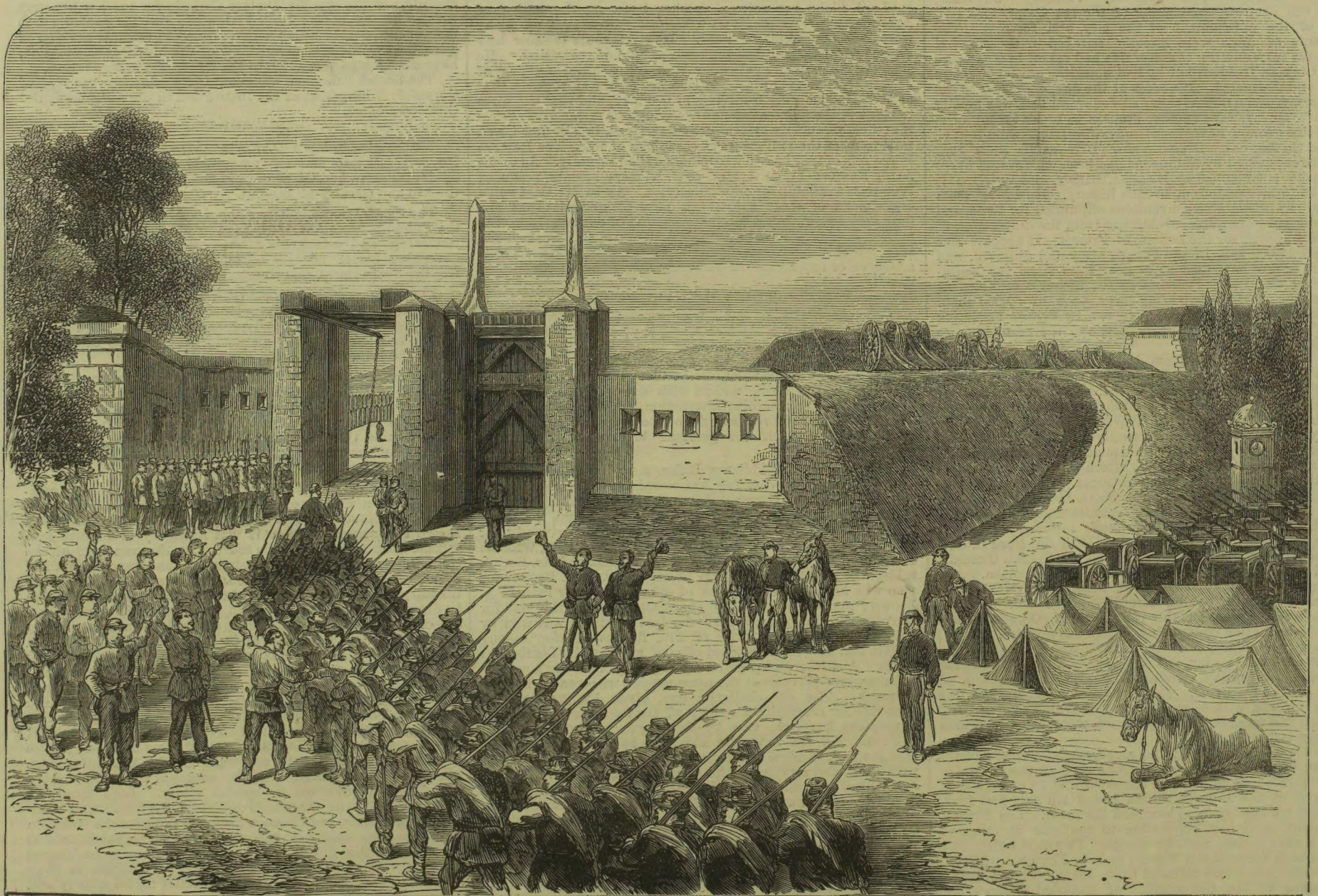
The King of Italy has presented to the Emperor of Austria, through the Italian Ambassador at Vienna, a magnificent hunting-chest, mounted in silver, and containing a number of articles used for the chase, all made of the horns of animals which had been killed by the King.

Professor von Sybel writes to the *Times* to declare that the Germans are determined to do for themselves what England's chiefs once did for Europe—viz., found their security and independence on a firm and solid basis; and to this end it is indispensable that they should recover "Elsass." This conviction can never be rooted out of the German mind, just because it is the result of the love of peace.

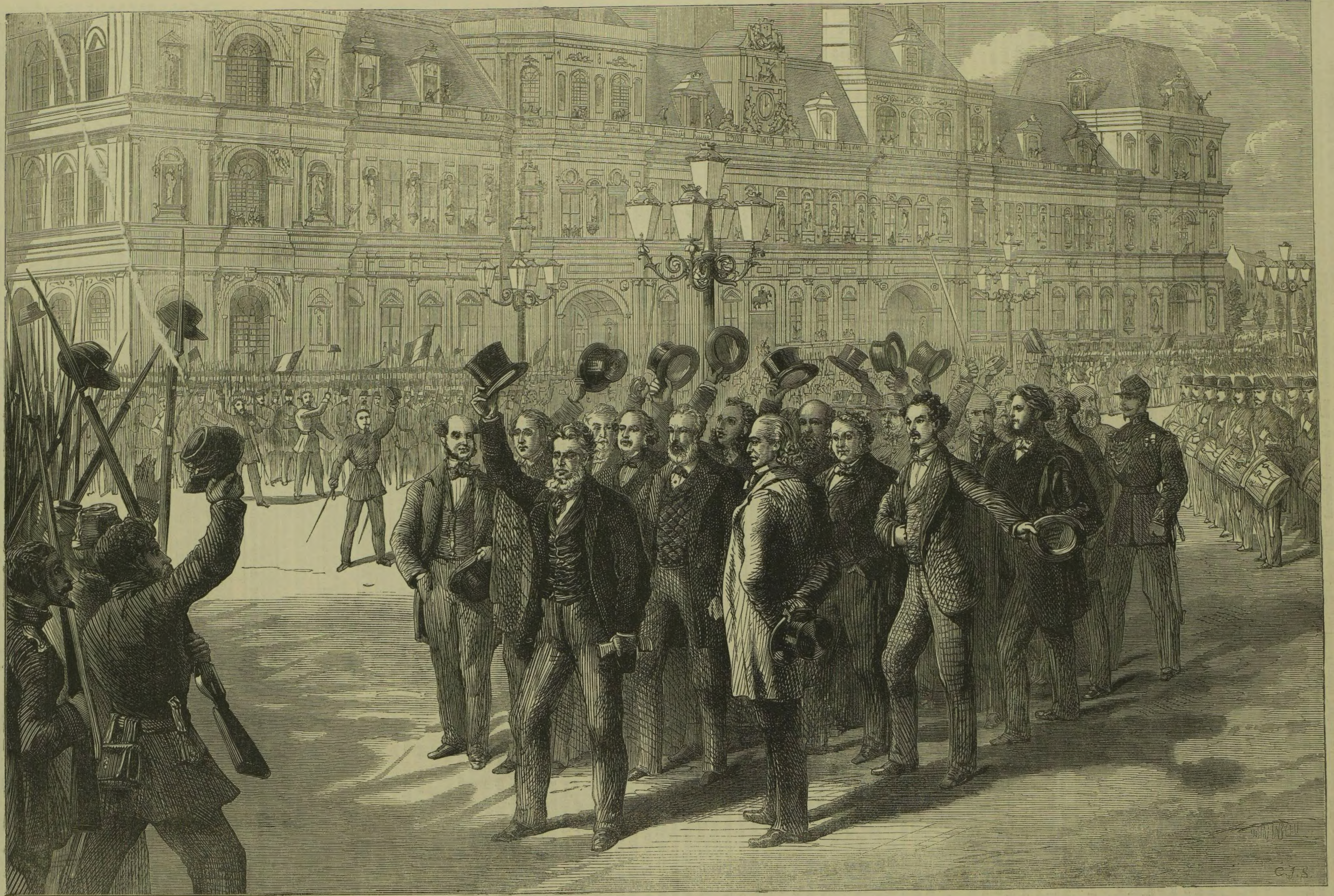
Earl Granville's reply to Count Bernstorff's despatch complaining of a breach of neutrality has been published. It says the Cabinet has never hesitated as to the course which should be pursued, though it was necessary to inquire into specific cases alleged, and the sources at the command of the Government must be more trustworthy than reports obtained by advertisements offering pecuniary rewards. Respecting the alleged order for 40,000 muskets for France, no trace can be discovered of such order, and, if received, it was not executed. The number of firearms shipped from this country during the period mentioned by Count Bernstorff was less than that from the United States, and not approaching the figures named, yet no instructions similar to Count Bernstorff's have been given to the German Ambassador in the United States. The sale of the Hypatia and Norseman took place before the Foreign Enlistment Act came into operation, and no proceedings could be instituted. The opinion of the Duke of Wellington, quoted by Count Bernstorff, was based on a case governed by special treaty, and was overruled by Mr. Canning. The case of the prohibition of the export of arms to Denmark was likewise governed by special treaty. Lord Granville rejoices that Count Bernstorff disclaims the doctrine of benevolent neutrality, and shows a desire to promote the freedom of commercial interests, though the special point adduced as evidence of this desire is a question which may be viewed differently by independent Powers in proportion to their maritime strength. He expresses his belief that Germany will not permanently entertain feelings of rancour against this country for adhering to practices it has always adopted as a neutral power.



BY BALLOON POST FROM PARIS: THE PORTE MAILLOT, OR GATE OF NEUILLY.



BY BALLOON POST FROM PARIS: THE PORTE DE L'AVENUE DE L'IMPERATRICE.



BY BALLOON POST FROM PARIS: THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT REVIEWING THE NATIONAL GUARD.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at 17, St. George's-villas, Tufnell Park, the wife of Frank Allpress, of a son.
On Aug. 10, at Leithfield, Canterbury, New Zealand, the wife of Croslog Dampier Crossley, Esq., of a daughter.
On Sept. 20, at Goruckpore, N.W.P., India, the wife of Captain de Brett, of a son.
On the 30th ult., at Shinnah, near Newcastle, in the county of Down, the wife of Vesey E. Knox, Esq., of a son.
On the 26th ult., at Ramsgate, the wife of Mr. A. D. Grant, of a daughter.
On the 29th ult., at 15, Bryanston-street, Portman-square, the wife of Marcus Flowers, Esq., H.B.M. Consul, Nagasaki, Japan, of a son.
On Sept. 25, at Maple Bank, Esquimaux, Victoria, the wife of Commander H. W. Mist, of her Majesty's ship Sparrowhawk, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at Lagbue, Dumbarionshire, by the Rev. Dr. Robert Buchanan, John M. Easton, C.E., Nursingpore, India, to Lucy, daughter of Duncan Turner, Esq. No cards.
On the 1st inst., at St. James's Episcopal Church, Dollar, by the Rev. Neville Murray Lawrence, Vicar of Forebridge, Staffordshire, assisted by the Rev. John Erskine, R.N., Charles Boucher, Esq., Caenby Hall, Lincolnshire, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Peter Scott, Esq., of Inverness.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., Emma Jemima, Dowager Viscountess Hereford, in the 53rd year of her age.
On the 6th ult., at the Marine Lines, Esplanade, Bombay, Major Percival Hodgson, Wing Officer, 22nd Bombay N.I.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 12.

SUNDAY, Nov. 6.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; the Rev. John Vigdon Povah, M.A., Rector of St. Anne and St. Agnes, Aldersgate-street;—Chapels Royal, St. James's, morning: The Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., the Sub-Dean;—Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the House of Commons; 7.0 p.m., the Rev. Stopford Brooke, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen;—Whitehall, morning and afternoon, the Rev. Wm. W. Jones, M.A., Rector of Summertown.
MONDAY, 7.—King Victor Emmanuel entered Venice, incorporated with Italy, 1866. Meetings: Royal Institution, general meeting, 2 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Odling on Chemical Action); Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. S. Thompson on Physics); Entomological Society, 7 p.m.; Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.; Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.
TUESDAY, 8.—John Milton, the poet, died, 1764. Cambridge Michaelmas Term divides at noon. Full moon, 7.32 a.m. Meetings: Medico-Chirurgical, Photographic (Exhibition), and Ethnographical Societies, 8 p.m.; Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. S. Thompson on Physics).
WEDNESDAY, 9.—The Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day. Meetings: Geological, Graphic, and Royal Microscopical Societies, 8 p.m. Royal School of Mines, 8 p.m. (Professor Frankland on Chemistry).
THURSDAY, 10.—Napoleon Bonaparte made First Consul of France, 1799. Meetings: Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Charlton on Rhetoric); Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. Stone on the Acoustics of the Opera).
FRIDAY, 11.—St. Martin, Bishop of Tours. Half-Quarter Day. Accession of Luis I., King of Portugal. Meetings: Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Charlton on Rhetoric); Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.; Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, 12.—Promulgation of a new French Republican Constitution, 1848. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 2 p.m.; Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.; Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Charlton on Rhetoric).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 12.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M 10 54	A 11 11	M 11 29	A 12 46	M 12 28	A 1 34	M 12 49
h 11	h 11	h 12	h 12	h 12	h 1	h 12
m 54	m 11	m 29	m 46	m 28	m 34	m 49

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
Oct. 26	29.481	46.2	43.3	91	0-10	44.1	49.3	SW. WSW.	251	0.10	
27	29.602	47.5	43.5	96	0-10	40.7	54.5	WSW. W.	290	1.00	
28	29.675	49.4	42.2	78	8	44.0	54.2	WNW. W.	247	0.07	
29	29.635	51.5	49.8	95	10	47.3	55.5	WSW. SW. W.	272	3.24	
30	29.662	49.1	46.5	92	7	47.3	59.4	WNW. NW. W.	313	3.15	
31	29.602	47.7	39.9	77	4	42.4	53.6	W. N. NNW.	276	0.25	
Nov. 1	30.408	47.7	39.9	77	4	42.4	53.6	N. NNE.	150	0.00	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.469	29.619	29.700	29.965	29.912	29.593	30.255
Temperature of Air	47.10	47.30	49.50	53.40	49.00	56.30	50.90
Temperature of Evaporation	45.50	44.10	46.20	50.50	44.30	55.30	46.20
Direction of Wind	SW.	WSW	WNW	WSW	WNW	W.	N.

NEW POSTAL TARIFF.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can now be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 193, Strand, W.C., at the reduced rate of £1 5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 5d. per quarter, to be paid in advance. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the Publisher.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained at any of the Railway Bookstalls in England and Wales for 5d. each single Number. Notice of any difficulty in buying the paper at this price should be sent to the Publisher, 193, Strand, W.C.

INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR WOMEN.

Courses of Lectures "On the Elements of Physical Science," by Professors Huxley, Guthrie, and Oliver, in the Lecture Theatre, South Kensington Museum. The Elementary Course on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Eleven a.m., commencing Nov. 9, with Professor Huxley's Introductory Lecture; the Advanced Course on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Eleven a.m., commencing Nov. 15. Tickets for either Course, 2s. 2d.; for both Courses, 4s. 4d. A Syllabus will be issued on the day of each Lecture. Schools and Families can obtain six tickets at the price of five. Ladies who may wish to attend this course of Lectures are requested to apply for Tickets, by letter, to the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byrne, Treasurer, South Kensington Museum. Tickets can also be obtained at the Catalogue Sale Stall at the Museum, or will be forwarded, on receipt of Post-Office Order, made payable to the Treasurer, at the Post Office, 8, Fulham-road, Brompton, S.W.

INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR WOMEN.

Mr. ERNST PAUER will deliver a Series of Six Lectures "ON THE CLAYEIN AND THE PLANOPORE," their History and Musical Literature, illustrated by performances on the Piano-forte, in the Lecture Theatre, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, NOV. 16, 23, 30, Dec. 7, 14, and 21, at 2.30 p.m. Tickets for the Course, 10s. 6d.; Single Admission, 2s. 6d. A Syllabus will be issued on the day of each Lecture. Schools and Families can obtain six tickets at the price of five. Ladies who may wish to attend this course of Lectures are requested to apply for tickets, by letter, to the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byrne, Treasurer, South Kensington Museum. Tickets can also be obtained at the Catalogue Sale Stall at the Museum, or will be forwarded, on receipt of Post-Office Order made payable to the Treasurer at the Post Office, 8, Fulham-road, Brompton, S.W.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, at the INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 53, Pall-mall. These have been generously lent by the most renowned Private Collectors, in aid of the National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, comprising upwards of 230 of the choicest Productions of the most eminent artists, living and dead. Open Daily from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 53, Pall-mall.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION will OPEN Early in DECEMBER. The 1st Exhibition at present in the Gallery is not, as erroneously stated in the "Illustrated London News," in lieu of the Winter Exhibition of the Institute. —JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES in GIL DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, Daily, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

THE COAST OF NORWAY. An Exhibition of Drawings and Paintings, by ELIJAH WALTON, including "The Midnight Sun." —PALL-MALL GALLERY, 49, Pall-mall (Mr. W. M. Thompson's). Admission, with Catalogue, 1s. Ten till Dusk.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street. EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c., at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Gas at Dusk. Admission, 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 16. ROSSINI'S MESSE SOLENNELLE and MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION. —Titians, Sinico, Trebelli-Bettini, Bettini, Cotogni, Foli, and Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. Pianoforte, Mr. J. G. Calvert; Harmonium, Mr. John C. Ward. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. To commence at Eight o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area Stalls (Numbered), 7s.; Balcony, 5s. and 3s.; Area, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 2s. Tickets at the Box-office of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden; Mitchell's, Bully's, Laron and Ollier's, and Chappell's, Bond-street; Hay's, Royal Exchange-buildings; Keith and Prowse's, 48, Cheapside; and Austin's Office, 23, Piccadilly.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIREWORKS.—LAST DISPLAY. WEDNESDAY NEXT (Lord Mayor's Day and Prince of Wales's Birthday), for the BENEFIT OF MR. C. T. BROCK the Pyrotechnist. Great Devices appropriate to the Day, Battle Scene, Fleet of Post Balloons, 3000 Rockets, Immense Cataract of Fire, Special Illumination of the entire Grounds and all the Great Fountains. Equal to the Grandest Display ever given at the Palace. Fireworks at 7.30. Comic Operetta, "Cox and Box," at Three. Special Performance on the High Bars by Gonz and Romah, the Mexican Athletes of the Golden Wings. Military Band, &c. One Shilling. Excursion by London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—LAST FIREWORKS DISPLAY. NEXT WEDNESDAY (Lord Mayor's Day and Prince of Wales's Birthday). The enormous Special Devices appropriate to the day should be seen by all. Commence at 7.30. One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING. REPRESENTATION OF A BATTLE by Batteries of Guns, Maroons, Bombs, and Explosives. Last Display of Fireworks. Amusements all day. One Shilling.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Positively CLOSING. SATURDAY, NOV. 10, HAMILTON'S Grand DIORAMA—SCENES and EVENTS of the WAR. Grand National Music, vocal and instrumental. Every Evening at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. Every Night, Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight, all the year round. This Hall is now perfectly ventilated and delightfully cool, no matter how crowded it may be. Entirely New Programme of Songs, Ballads, &c., this Week. Fauteuil, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve Half Price to Stalls and Area only. Places may be secured and Tickets obtained at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse's, Covent-garden; Mitchell's, Bully's, Laron and Ollier's, and Chappell's, Bond-street; Hay's, Royal Exchange-buildings; Keith and Prowse's, 48, Cheapside; and Austin's Office, 23, Piccadilly. At 2.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening. Performance. Sole Proprietors—Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess. General Manager—Mr. Frederick Burgess.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Open for the Season. MONDAY, Nov. 7, and during the week, AN ALARMING SACRIFICE; after which, THE RIVALS—Rob. Acton, Mr. Buckstone; followed by MY UNCLE'S WILL; concluding with MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING will be presented Victorien Sardou's great play FERNANDE, revised by Sutherland Edwards, Esq. Characters by Messrs. Farren, Leeson, Lyn Rayne, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Brough; Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Miss Larkin, Miss Fannie Brough, Miss Sallie Turner, and Mrs. John Wood. To commence at Seven with TO OBLIGE BENSON, by Tom Taylor, Esq. FERNANDE at Eight o'clock. To conclude with ONLY ONE HALFPENNY, by John Oxenford, Esq. Box-office Eleven to Four. No fees.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn. Superbly decorated. Further arrival of Continental Artists. Entire change of Programme on MONDAY NEXT, Nov. 7.—First appearance of Mlle. Eugénie Visser, Empress of the Haute Ecole, or High School of Riding. First Appearance of Fraulein Dorscher, the graceful and accomplished Sensational Trick Act Rider, from Circus Carre, Amsterdam; first Appearance of Mlle. Magni, on the "Fil de Fer;" Messrs. J. Jee and C. Bradbury, as the two Olympians; those inimitable humorists, Messrs. Proce and Benham, in their piece of extravagance, entitled "Un Assaut d'Armes." Reappearance of the renowned horse "Paddyshah," in his wonderful performance; finishing by jumping hoops of fire. All the great acts as usual: the extraordinary gymnastic Violinists, the Brothers Lee; "Le Jockey Anglais," by Mr. A. Bradbury; the astounding performance of the Hickin Family; the Great Bragazzi, in his terrific somersault from the roof of the building into the arena. Mlles. Montero and Chiarini, the unequalled Equestriennes; and, lastly, the performing Elephant, which is without an equal in the world. Such an entertainment—so varied in its character, so exceptionally and undeniably good, has never been placed before the British public. Three hours of excitement, without a single objectionable feature, and given in the prettiest and most commodious theatre in the metropolis. Prices, 4s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. 6d. and 1s. Every Evening at Seven. Morning Performances, Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two. Doors open at Two.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. The New Version of THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD—Mr. S. Emery and a West-End Company. New Scenery and Effects. The Alhambra-Ballet of STELLA—Mdlle. Piffetti and the whole of the Corps de Ballet of One Hundred Artists. Alhambra Scenery, Costumes, and Properties.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1870.

On the morning of Saturday last, Oct. 29, the capitulation of Metz was signed. The most important stronghold of France, an army stated by the King as consisting of 173,000 men, among whom were the splendid Imperial Guard and three French Marshals, thus passed into the hands of the Germans. The soldiers, like those of Sedan, depart for Germany as prisoners. It was not too much to say, as was said by one of the Princes, that the army of France is now not existing. This last blow is the most tremendous of all.

M. Gambetta dared not break the fatal news at once, but issued a document in which something like uncertainty was expressed, and in which it was said that such a catastrophe could have been brought about only by treason, for which justice had no adequate punishment. Dominated as Frenchmen are by "the phrase," it was, however, impossible for words to be effective on such an occasion. It was well known what had happened. Next day the so-called Government put forth another proclamation, announcing the fall of Metz, and declaring in the strongest language that the maiden city had fallen by a crime. The accusation so launched against the brave Marshals would in other circumstances demand the sternest reprobation, but a certain feminine license must in generosity—we might almost write in justice—be accorded to those who had to speak to a down-trodden nation of a new calamity. Moreover, there is something else to be said. Bazaine had done his duty from a military point of view. He had stood seventy days of siege. He had made daring sallies, and one of them, the last, might have been successful but for the overwhelming force brought up by his enemy. The food in Metz was running short, though how short there is no satisfactory evidence as yet. A large number of the soldiers were disheartened, and it was believed that they would not again be led out to be slaughtered. Bazaine had held the place, and no one had been sent to

his relief. Here is justification enough for a military man in declining to protract a defence. But the French will not weigh matters with the scrupulosity of a court-martial. They will echo the words of the Government. They will say that, if Marshal Bazaine had been a true patriot, and devoted to the interests of the Republic, he would have held on for the sake of detaining the besiegers at a period when delay was so valuable to Paris. They will say that Bazaine was no Republican, but an Imperialist; that his "France" was not the France of the hour, but a kingdom to be regained by his master, and that perhaps he had made some secret terms in the interest of that master. Lastly, they will point to the Marshal, the moment he is released from Metz, flying to Wilhelmshöhe to pay his homage to the ex-Emperor, and to receive from him the assurance that the Marshal had bravely discharged the duty committed to his hands. He wants no thanks from "the committee appointed by the gentlemen of the pavement." He looks to a restoration. That will be the verdict of enraged Frenchmen.

We are not, of course, concerned with it; but Englishmen who have felt and expressed their feelings that a great deal of what has been said and done in France has been of an unworthy kind, should be ready to allow excuse and extenuation when possible. But, whether the blow were precipitated or not, it has fallen, and it means ruin. At this moment, however, the sanguine perceive hope of peace. It is understood that M. Thiers's negotiations are taking place under somewhat favourable circumstances—even that guarded phrase is almost too strong—and it is thought possible that an armistice may be agreed upon. We are disinclined to reiterate the arguments which have been expended over this question. We believed that it had been exhausted. Is there anything new?—are there any new "combinations," to use M. von Bismarck's word? Has the fall of Metz operated upon the mind of the French Government, and brought it to see that concession must be made? We are without any evidence of such a result. It will hardly be urged that the event of Saturday last is likely to make the Germans less exacting—all that can be said on that score is, that they have got everything which they intended to demand, except compensation for the cost of the war. Dares the French Government make formal cession of the provinces acquired? If not, on what is the negotiation to be based? Before we write again, and possibly before these lines are read, the new problem will be solved; and it is useless to repeat its conditions. Most gladly shall we write, if permitted, that a *via media* has been discovered, and that an armistice indicating a peace has been arranged; but we are compelled to own that we have scarcely a hope that such will be our pleasant task.

Before this new idea of a pacification there had been a feverish impatience for news from Paris, for the belief that the bombardment would open with the month had been widely entertained. Hitherto there has been no bombardment, and that is all that can be said. It may be supposed that while M. Thiers is in actual communication with Versailles the attack may not begin; yet even this may be uncertain, and it is most certain that he will not be allowed to waste any time. "There can be no long discussions now," said one of the German leaders the other day. Nay, it would occasion us very small surprise should some of the forts be assailed without reference to the pending negotiations. We can imagine Count von Moltke grimly remarking that he will attend to his own business, which cannot affect the business of Count von Bismarck; but that no argument that may be adduced by the latter will be at all impaired by aught that may be spoken from the mouths of the cannon. For we look in vain for the least proof that the King of Prussia—to give him that title while it remains to him—has foregone his declared intention that whatever peace is signed by his order shall be signed in the Tuileries.

An old and grand title, long the grandest of European titles, is to be revived, and history is once more to speak of an Emperor of Germany. The less important Sovereigns are to be summoned, we are told, to confer this name upon King Wilhelm. It will be remembered, of course, that the title had for centuries been with the house of Austria—*Felix Austria*—and that it was laid down by the reigning Sovereign of that house in 1804, when he became only a southern Emperor. That the Imperial crown should now be placed on the head of the Prussian King, the victor of Austria, is probably wounding to the latter; but the Austrians must remember that Prussia has paid a terrible price for the glory, and that, though the conqueror in this terrific war may lawfully claim its honours, the Germans and their King are scarcely to be congratulated—will scarcely congratulate themselves on such a gain. Even the consolidation of Germany will have been dearly bought; and, as was the case when the American Union put forth its strength for self-maintenance, there seems to have been too little appreciation of the effort made, and of its fearful sacrifices. But these will be heard of in the after days, when the significant arithmetic of the campaign shall sum up its carnage.

A large number of Roman coins of the time of Vespasian and Augustus have been found in a quarry at Penmaenmawr.

Captain Frederick Chamier, R.N., a veteran novelist—one, indeed, whose sea novels a quarter of a century ago were almost as universally popular as those of Captain Marryat—died recently, at the age of seventy-four years.

THE COURT.

The return of the Queen and the Royal family to Windsor Castle from the Highlands has been deferred in consequence of the indisposition of Princess Louise, caused by a sprained knee. Her Royal Highness is making favourable progress, and, in accordance with the latest arrangements, the Court will return south on Wednesday next.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Donald Macleod, of Park church, Glasgow, officiated. Professor Lister, Surgeon Extraordinary to her Majesty, arrived at Balmoral.

All-Hallowe'en was observed, as is customary in the Highlands, by a procession with lighted torches approaching the castle, after which a bonfire was lighted and reels were danced in front of the castle.

The Queen has taken her usual daily drives. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, passed one night last week at the Royal Lodge on the Glassalt Shiel. Princess Louise was unable to accompany the Queen.

The Marquis of Huntly had the honour of an interview with her Majesty. Professor Lister left the castle.

The Queen has entertained at dinner, during the week, his Excellency M. and Madame and Miss van de Weyer, the Rev. Donald Macleod, and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.

Her Majesty has contributed £100, Princess Louise and Prince Arthur, £20 each, and Prince Leopold £15 to the Captain Relief Fund.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry David Erskine, Esq., of Cardross, to be Groom of the Robes in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Marquis of Hertford, resigned. The Queen has also appointed, on the nomination of the Marquis of Normanby, Colonel William Chester Master, C.B., late of the 5th Foot, one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Captain S. L. A. B. Messiter, deceased.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Arthur, went to Windsor, on Saturday last, for the purpose of having a day's shooting over the Royal preserves; but the rain prevented their Royal Highnesses enjoying any sport. There fore, after partaking of luncheon with Prince and Princess Christian, at Frogmore House, the Princes returned to town. In the evening the Prince witnessed the first performance of the Opéra Comique. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service. On the following day the Prince left town, on a visit to Lord and Lady Londesborough, at Scarborough. The Princess has driven out daily, and has also visited the St. James's Theatre and the Opéra Comique.

The Prince has contributed fifty guineas to the Captain Relief Fund.

Major Grey has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness.

The Prince has appointed the Earl of Leicester to be Keeper of the Privy Seal of his Royal Highness, in the place of Mr. Herbert Fisher, resigned.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur performed the ceremony of unveiling the memorial window to the Prince Consort, at the western end of the Guildhall, on Thursday, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and the chief civic authorities. A distinguished company witnessed the ceremonial; after which the Prince was entertained at luncheon by the Lord and Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Empress Eugénie received a visit from the Prince and Princess of Wales, on Thursday week, at Camden House, Chiselmurst. The Empress arrived at Wilhelmshöhe on Sunday on a visit to the Emperor. Her Majesty observed a strict incognito, and was attended only by General Clary. The Duchess of Hamilton and the Princess of Monaco visited the Emperor and Empress on Sunday.

The Duchess of Cambridge has left Cambridge Cottage, Kew, for Brighton.

The Duke of Cambridge has this week been on a visit to General Hall at Sixmile Bottom, near Newmarket.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. and Miss Motley arrived at the American Legation, in Arlington-street, on Saturday last, from visiting Mr. Beaumont, M.P., and Lady Margaret Beaumont, in Yorkshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have left Inverary Castle for Alnwick Castle.

The Duchess of Abercorn has left town on a visit to Lord and Lady Wriothesley Russell at Chenies.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have arrived in Grosvenor-square from Hampstead Marshall, Berkshire.

The Marchioness (Maria) of Ailesbury has returned to town from a tour of visits.

The Marchioness (Constance) of Lothian has arrived at Brown's Hotel from Edinburgh.

The Marquis of Bute has arrived at Mountstuart House, Bute, from Donnington Park.

The Earl and Countess of Sefton have arrived at Baby Castle, Durham, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, from Croxteth Hall, Lancashire.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have returned to their seat, Highclere Castle, near Newham.

The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere have arrived at Bridgewater House from the noble Earl's hunting-seat, near Blisworth.

The Countess of Chesterfield has left town for Bretby.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have gone to Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, from Heaton Hall, Lancashire.

The Earl of Bective and Ladies Madeline and Adelaide Taylour have left Temple Newsam for Underly Hall.

Countess Frances Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue have arrived in town from Chewton Priory.

Earl Granville, Earl De Grey, and the Earl of Kimberley came to town on Wednesday, to attend the Cabinet Council.

The Earl of Clonmell has left town for Bishop's Court, in the county of Kildare.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley have arrived in town from Berkshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay arrived at Frogmore, on Saturday, on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian, and left on Tuesday.

A series of lectures, to be delivered under the auspices of the Edinburgh Juridical Society, was opened, on Tuesday, by Lord Justice Clerk with a discourse on Legal Education.

Mr. Scurfield Grey, late High Sheriff of the county of Durham, has been elected Grieve of Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees. The office corresponds to that of mayor in corporate towns, his authority, however, being more absolute.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Middlesex Hospital is greatly in need of money, having only annual subscriptions amounting to £2300 to meet an expenditure of £15,000. The committee have been obliged to sell £6000 worth of their investments.

At the quarterly convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Freemasons, on Wednesday, it was unanimously resolved that a grant of £100 be made towards the fund now being collected for the relief of the peasantry in North-Eastern France.

At a meeting of the Mansion House committee of the "Captain Relief Fund," on Wednesday, it was stated by the Lord Mayor that the amount required was £62,000, of which £32,000 had been collected. A special appeal is about to be made to the wealthy merchants and traders of the City.

At a recent meeting of the British and Colonial Emigration Society it was reported that the total receipts during the season had been £24,946. The emigrants assisted to Canada numbered 5089; to Australia, 51; and to New Zealand, 30. The liabilities exceeded the sum now in hand by about £490.

The St. Giles's branch of the organisation for charitable relief and for the repression of mendicity appeals for help. Letters for hospitals and convalescent establishments will be gratefully received. The latter are especially valuable in that crowded neighbourhood.

Mr. Alderman Dakin, the Lord Mayor elect, was on Wednesday presented by the Recorder to the Lord Chancellor at his Lordship's private residence in Great George-street. Her Majesty's approval of the selection which had been made by the citizens of London was signified in the usual way.

We were in error last week in stating that the loan exhibition for the benefit of the Consumption Hospital, which is at present in the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, is to supersede the usual winter exhibition of the institute. This will open, as usual, early in December.

The chrysanthemums in the Temple Gardens are arranged for the annual exhibition—those in the Inner Temple garden under the management of Mr. Newton, who has succeeded the late Mr. Broome; and those in the Middle Temple garden, a small but choice lot, under the charge of Mr. Dale.

The last fireworks display this season at the Crystal Palace will take place on Wednesday next. As Wednesday is Lord Mayor's Day and the Prince of Wales's birthday, special great devices will be fired appropriate thereto. A favourite operetta will be played in the afternoon, and other amusements will be provided for the early evening.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Civil Service Supply Association, on Monday, a favourable report was presented. During the past six months 583 new shares had been issued, and 15,978 tickets granted to members of the civil service and their friends. The value of the goods sold within the half year amounted to £209,602, and the net profit was £12,630.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows the total number of paupers in the fourth week of October to have been 131,200, of whom 34,720 were indoor, and 96,480 outdoor. The total number in the corresponding period of last year was 133,711. The number of vagrants relieved last week was 1727, of whom 1151 were men, 438 women, and 138 children.

A special meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held, yesterday week, to consider the election of a chairman. It was unanimously agreed that the salary should be £1500 a year, and (after the intimation from the Home Secretary that some legislative changes may be made in the functions of the board and duties of the chairman) that the period for which the new chairman is elected should be limited to one year.

The closing ceremony of the Workmen's International Exhibition took place, on Tuesday afternoon, at the Agricultural Hall. Mr. Gladstone, who presided, regarded the exhibition as a step in the accomplishment of a great work, and expressed a hope that the peaceful rivalry manifested by many of the nations would extend throughout Europe when the conflict of war should have ceased. Much progress had been made in English industries, and he was glad to think that the union of capital and labour would be promoted by such exhibitions. The right hon. gentleman suggested that the deficit of £1000 might well be made up by the City guilds.

Mr. John Bright, after a residence of five or six months in Llandudno, has improved greatly in health.

Miss Rye left Liverpool on Thursday week in the Allan steamer *Peruvian*, for Canada, with one hundred girls and one boy. Forty-five girls are from London and forty-two from Liverpool; the rest are from various parts.

The Corporation of Bradford took possession of Manningham Park yesterday week. They bought it for £40,000, intending to make it a public park. Mr. Lister sold it for two thirds of its estimated value, on condition that forty acres were appropriated as a public park.

A passenger line of railway—the first in the Channel Islands—was opened last week at Jersey, with great ceremony, by Major-General Guy, Lieutenant-Governor of the island. The line, which is only four miles long, extends from St. Heliers to St. Aubin, running round St. Aubin's Bay.

The committee of the National Orphan Home, Ham common, acknowledge the receipt of £1000 from "H. C. R.," the sum of £1000 has been paid to the London and Westminster Bank as a donation from "T. N. R." to the National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, on the separate or cottage principle, recently erected near Ventnor, Isle of Wight; and "N. P. T." has given a second sum of £1000 to Mrs. Gladstone's Home for Convalescents at Woodford.

M. Baroche, formerly Minister of Justice, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Vice President of the French Senate, died last Saturday at Jersey, where he had been living for the last month, having fled from Paris with several other distinguished statesmen now resident in Jersey. M. Baroche was in delicate health when he arrived, and gradually got worse. He was sixty-eight years of age.

The *Times* learns from its correspondent at Athens that telegraphic news had reached that city from M. Philo, the Deputy of Livadia, who was carried off from his house in town, announcing his release and safe return. The exact amount of the ransom paid is not yet known, but the sum received by the brigands for M. Philo and his companion is stated to exceed £3000 sterling. The *Palingenesia* of Athens gives a list of a number of outrages recently committed by brigands, including the murder of several shepherds who had resisted the marauders. All the officials at Livadia have been dismissed for their negligence, the Eparch, the secretary of the Eparchy, the commandant of the movable detachments charged to maintain public security, the Mayor, and the chief of police. The Demarch of Echinos has also arrested three brigands who have been employed as guides in the force employed to maintain public security.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Spain has been very sensibly taking advantage of the crisis of which she has nominally been the cause, but in which she has been thought of about as much as the half-crown which Oxford and Cambridge toss up for choice of place is thought of when the boats are passing Mortlake. She has fitted herself with a King, and has not been moved to declare herself a permanent Republic because a temporary Republic has been established, or at least proclaimed, close to her. Everybody knows, of course, yet some persons may like to be told, that Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, Piedmont, is second son and third child of the King of Italy; was born, May 30, 1845, and on May 30, 1867, married Princess Maria, born Aug. 9, 1847, daughter of Prince Pozzo de la Cisterna. They have issue. The Powers that have been applied to on the subject approve the selection, and it is said to be popular in Spain. This is a prosaic memorandum, but it may as well be made, for the Spanish telegrams are not, I suppose, much read just now. If this Prince had been brought forward four months ago, would the war have been averted? That is a text capable of expanded treatment, but we have no time for it now. The vulgar saying about "other fish" will be discarded in favour of Count von Bismarck's culinary illustration of the situation, and it is worth watching the *jus* he spake of that the world is occupied. There is no past—for the present.

We have all been asked the celebrated question—

Why drew Marseilles' good Bishop purer breath,
When nature sickened, and each gale was death?

The odour of the harbour of Marseilles is still of a sort to make bishop or layman shudder, but pestilence is not the peril with which the existing Prelate is menaced. Certain of the amiable women of the place have formed themselves into a band of Amazons of the Revolution; they clamour for the erection of the guillotine, and, by way of being practical, at once choose the first person to look out at the National Window—the Bishop of Marseilles. On the whole, this is the incident most recalling the days of terror. The Amazons of Paris, with their thimbles charged with prussic acid for the slaughter of Germans, are only ludicrous, as yet; and the male Parisians have laughed at them. But the demi-savages of the low quarters of Marseilles are of another breed, as anyone who has penetrated the sinuosities of those quarters can testify. Of course the Bishop knows what he has done to offend these creatures, and what he has to fear from their patriotism; but one would hardly recommend him to rely on his "goodness" (great as it probably is) should the Germans approach Marseilles. The danger is by no means visionary, for the last accounts represent the Marseillais as being totally dissatisfied with easy-going government by balloon-ministers, and as having declared that MM. Gambetta and friends shall no longer dominate in France. A "Republican dictator" is required—what manner of man this I have no idea, but the demand and its accessories seem to promise wild noises from the Mouths of the Rhone.

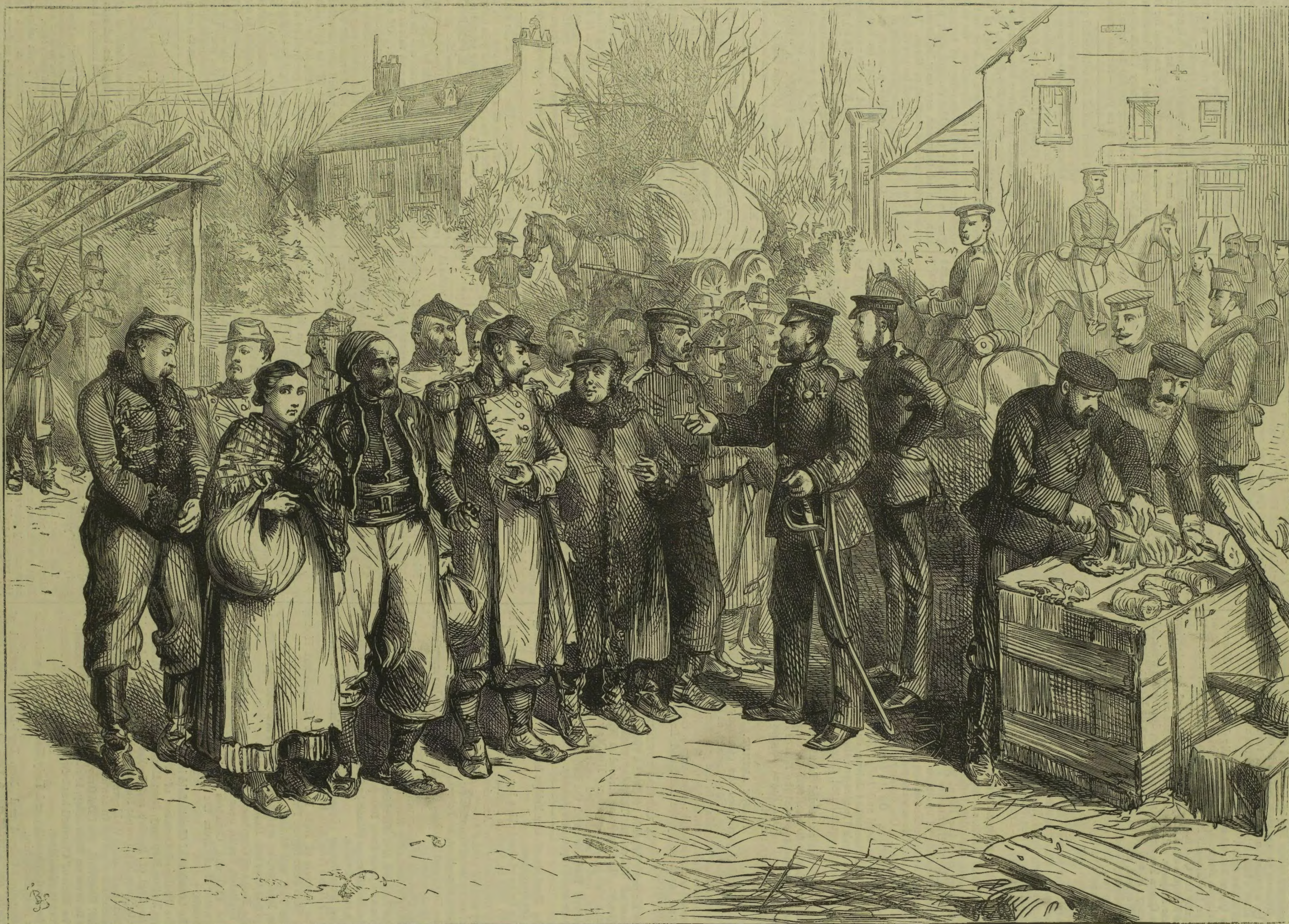
On Tuesday, July 26 last, a flash of lightning struck one of the pinnacles of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark. The damage appears to have been of a kind which any stonemason in the Marylebone-road would repair in a fortnight. But the repair had certainly not been completed last week, though I believe that I saw indications of a scaffold creeping upwards. Three months have passed. I suppose that it is to confirm us in our idea that life is long enough for any amount of dawdling that the papers are so fond of citing cases of alleged longevity. Mr. Arthur Helps puts the case very cleverly in the "Friends in Council." "We show our belief in immortality by the very little value that we set on time." There is a moral, which I recommend people to connect in their minds with the Southwark pinnacle—if ever it be replaced at all. Where it *was* is palpable to everybody on "landing" in London from Brighton; and, by-the-way, the Brighton Railway people need the moral as much as any of those whom they deliver so unpunctually.

Lord Bacon says, "The history of the world without literary history is the effigies of Polyphemus with his eye out." That illustration will be wanted by those who have to write the story of the year 1870. I see that in the preceding year 32,000 books were added to the collection in the British Museum. It will be interesting to note the figures for the current year. We seem to have no books at all. The great Albemarle-street edition of Pope, which is at last to appear, and which will contain passages which the world has never seen, is the single announcement of importance, and this is very important. But where are all the living authors? Of course, "the trade" knows its own business. But I am certain that the belief that nobody cares about anything except the war is being pushed a great deal too far, and that while any good book would be eagerly welcomed, some relief from the small and monotonous details of the campaign would also be welcomed by those who find everything thrust out of the journals except war news. Falstaff was about right when he said that it was the way with the English when they got hold of a good thing to make it too common, and when we get hold of an interesting theme, we write about nothing else. This, as regards the war, is mainly chargeable upon the rapidity of intercommunication of news; but why are we to be victims to our own machinery? The world must be going round, though France and Germany are fighting. All which means that English readers, though eager for the great news of the war, have long been much bored with its small news. This may indicate want of earnestness, and all sorts of weakness, but the case is so.

"He who plants an oak deserves one of his country." This statement was quoted to the present writer by an aged relative, who was then engaged in the lauded occupation; but the present writer had to go through a good many years of trial and suffering in the way of classical education before he understood the words. Indeed, he believes that light flashed upon him twenty years later, on reading the beautiful lines in "Waverley" that end

Be thine the tree whose dauntless boughs
Brave summer's drought and winter's gloom;
Rome bound with oak her patriots' brows,
As Albion shadows Wogan's tomb.

Now for a frightful descent. From oaks—acorns. There has been great discussion whether a man deserves well of his country, at a time when meat is so dear, who allows his oxen to devour the fruit of the oak. Acorns appear to be about as digestible by cattle as walnuts, shells and all, would be by the human race. But with how little wisdom the farming world is governed! People who write that their beasts have died seem never to have thought that the very simple process of rough-grinding would convert the stony acorn into a succulent flour. Somebody tried this, and his cattle are as hardy as the oaks that feed them. Truly, the three philosophers who could not get the horse's collar off him, until the girl at the inn laughingly showed them the way, were not such unwise people, judging by others.



FRENCH PRISONERS FROM METZ AT REMILLY.



THE SIEGE OF METZ: ADVANCED PRUSSIAN POST AT MERCY-LE-HAUT.

THE CHURCH.

Mr. K. D. Hodgson, M.P., has contributed £500 towards the restoration of the nave of Bristol Cathedral.

Mr. Mowbray, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new church, on Tuesday, at Ladbroke-grove North, Notting-hill.

Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., laid the first stone of the new district Church of All Saints, Clapton Park, on Saturday last.

The Bishop of Exeter consecrated, on the 24th ult., a new church, called St. Saviour's, for a very poor population in the parish of Trinity, Plymouth. The building is for the present a chapel-of-ease, but will be raised into a district church.

On Monday St. Mary Magdalene Mission Church, Wandsworth-common, was opened by the Bishop of Winchester for Divine service. It has been built under the auspices of the Bishop of Winchester's Fund for South London.

A church has been erected at Highclere, Hants, at the cost of Lord Carnarvon, from a design by Mr. G. G. Scott. The works were begun in the early part of the summer of 1869, the principal stone being laid by the Countess of Carnarvon.

A new aisle to the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington, mainly through the munificence of one lady, who presented to the trustees of the church a house, which sold for over £1700, was opened on the 20th ult.

Goodrich church, Herefordshire, was reopened, on the 23rd ult., after restoration, at a cost of about £2100, of which the greater part has been contributed by the Rev. H. C. Morgan, Vicar of Goodrich.

The Vintners' Company have subscribed £210 to the fund for the completion of St. Paul's. Donations, amounting in all to more than £8000, have now been received from thirteen of the City companies. The fund has reached a total of £35,083.

The Earl of Glasgow laid the foundation-stone of the new St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Holyrood-crescent, Glasgow, on the 13th ult., in the presence of the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, and a number of ladies and gentlemen. The church is designed in Early English style, by Mr. Gilbert Scott. Accommodation will be made for 1000 persons. The total cost is estimated at £20,000.

Hargrave church, Kimbolton, was reopened on the 21st ult., by the Bishop of Peterborough, who preached the sermon. The restoration has been mainly effected by the family of the late W. L. Baker, the Rector, at a cost of £1600, and has been conducted by three of his sons—the present Rector, the churchwarden, and the architect, the last being assisted in a critical point of archæology (the restoration of the screen) by the kind advice of Messrs. Butterfield and Brandon.

A conference of clergy and laity was opened, on Thursday week, at York, under the presidency of the Archbishop, and was numerously attended. Papers were read on a number of subjects, including several on Church education under the new law, and the duties of owners of property in furtherance of Church objects. On the latter topic Lord Houghton delivered an address, and at the close of the morning sitting the Archbishop spoke on education, and encouraged Churchmen to take a hopeful view of the new state of things.

The Norwich Diocesan Conference began on Monday, and will be continued at several points of the diocese. The subjects discussed were the Education Act and the position of the laity in the Church of England. The Bishop of Norwich presided. Papers were read by Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., the Dean of Norwich, and others. The general feeling of the conference was that the Education Act should be loyally carried out; but that this should be effected by the maintenance and extension of the present system of voluntarily-supported schools. A resolution to this effect was adopted. It was also resolved that the conference should be an established institution of the diocese.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

According to the *Globe*, the number of men who put down their names for classical moderations last term was 337, out of which number 95 went in for honours. The moderation list shows that 75 men obtained a place in the class list, while 160 passed. For the final classical school 31 were entered for honours and 186 for pass. In the class list there were 27 for honours, and 131 passed. In the list of candidates for the final mathematical school there were 14 names down for honours and 148 for pass. Eleven were classed, 73 passed, so that nearly half the number failed from one cause or another. In law and history 28 men entered their names for honours, of whom 25 were classed. Forty-seven desired to pass only, of whom 29 did pass.

The returns of the number of freshmen at the various colleges and halls show a total of 345, distributed as follows:—Christ Church, 27; Balliol, 19; Exeter, 24; Brasenose, 24; New College, 19; Magdalen, 16; Worcester, 15; St. John's, 16; Queen's, 15; Oriel, 13; Merton, 8; Trinity, 15; Lincoln, 10; Pembroke, 11; University, 17; Wadham, 11; Corpus, 15; Keble, 31; Magdalen Hall, 9; St. Mary Hall, 7; St. Alban Hall, 4; St. Edmund Hall, 4; unattached students, 15.

The revised register of congregations has been published. It shows that the number of members qualified by residence is 265. Of these 38 belong to Christ Church, 21 to Magdalen, 17 to Merton, 16 to St. John's, 15 to Exeter, 14 to Queen's and New, 11 to Oriel, Pembroke, and Worcester, 10 to Balliol and Jesus, 9 to University, Brasenose, Wadham, and Magdalen Hall, 8 to Lincoln, Corpus, and Trinity, 7 to All Souls, 3 to St. Edmund Hall, 2 to St. Alban and St. Mary Halls, and 1 each to New Inn Hall and Charsley's Hall.

T. R. Woods, Commoner, and A. R. Thomas, from Ruthin School, have been elected Classical Scholars at Jesus; and T. D. Davies, Commoner, Mathematical Scholar. The following gentlemen have been elected exhibitors of this society:—Messrs. Isaac H. Jones, Thomas Hughes, W. H. Phillips, D. Lloyd Thomas, D. W. Evans, Evan Henry Thomas, and J. Henry Evans, under-graduates of the college; and Mr. Babington Jones (private tuition); and Mr. T. Ll. Williams, from Ystradmenig School.

Mr. Abraham Spencer, scholar on the Somerset foundation of Brasenose society, has been nominated by the Hulmeian trustees to one of the valuable Hulme Exhibitions, which are held by members of this college only.

Mr. J. Parsons, from Bruton Grammar School, and Mr. J. Scott, from Glasgow University, have been elected to exhibitions at Christ Church.

Mr. G. E. Baker, Demy of Magdalen, who gained an open fellowship at that college on the 15th ult., was educated at Lancing College. Mr. Baker had previously gained a First Class in Classical Moderations, and also a First Class in the Classical Final School. Mr. W. H. Brooke, also from Lancing College, has been elected to a Demyship at Magdalen.

Mr. Newell, of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, fourth in the Oxford Local Examination of 1870, and Mr. Mocerdi, of the Somersetshire College, Bath, third in the Oxford Local Examination of 1868, have been elected to exhibi-

tions given by the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College to candidates standing highest in those examinations.

At a captains' meeting of the O.U.B.C. the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, W. D. Benson, Balliol (re-elected); secretary, S. H. Woodhouse, University; treasurer, E. G. Banks, Worcester. On the committee—F. E. H. Payne, St. John's; and T. S. Baker, Queen's. The races for the four-oar silver challenge-cup were at the same time fixed to take place on Nov. 9, 10, and 11. Although yet early to speak of the annual Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, it is understood it will take place as usual, in the spring—the Oxonians, for the first time in ten years, being the challengers.

Mr. R. V. Somers Smith, Merton College, has been elected president of the University Athletic Club, in the room of Mr. J. H. Morgan, Trinity College, retired. The athletic sports will begin under the new president, Mr. S. S. Marton, on the 8th and 9th inst., with Jesus College sports, which will be followed by Trinity, on the 12th; Exeter, on the 14th and 15th; St. John's, on the 16th and 17th; Freshmen's, on the 18th and 19th; and Balliol, on the 21st and 22nd.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Vice-Chancellor has promulgated the revised electoral roll of the University for the ensuing year. It contains 309 names, headed by those of the Duke of Devonshire, LL.D., Trinity, Chancellor, and the Earl of Powis, LL.D., John's, High Steward.

The total number of matriculations this year is 612, as compared with 567 in 1869. The total of 612, is made up thus:—St. Peter's, 11; Clare, 27; Pembroke, 15; Caius, 44; Trinity Hall, 29; Corpus, 33; King's, 9; Queens', 13; St. Catherine's, 14; Jesus, 48; Christ's, 21; St. John's, 123; Magdalen, 13; Trinity, 153; Emmanuel, 27; Sidney, 21; Downing, 5; non-collegiate, 4. The matriculations have increased this year at St. Peter's, Clare, Pembroke, Caius, King's, Queens', St. Catherine's, Jesus, St. John's, and Trinity. At the other colleges they have either remained stationary or have declined.

The Council of the Senate met, on Tuesday morning, in the Law School, for the purpose of electing a gentleman to fill the vacancy in the Regius Professorship of Divinity. The Vice-Chancellor presided. The candidates were the Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, B.D., of Trinity College, Canon of Peterborough, and the Rev. John James Stewart Perowne, B.D., of Corpus Christi College, Canon of Llandaff. The election fell upon the Rev. Canon Westcott.

Another munificent offer has been made to the University. A proposal has been made by the Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, D.D., Hulsean Professor of Divinity, to transfer to the University a sum of £4500, for the purpose of founding scholarships for the encouragement of the study of history, more especially of ecclesiastical history.

In Trinity, the prize for the best English essay has been adjudged to C. W. Empson; for Latin Elegiacs, to F. Myers.

Mr. C. Wordsworth, B.A., of Trinity College, has been elected to a fellowship at St. Peter's College.

The Maitland prize, given triennially for the best essay on some subject connected with the propagation of the Gospel through missionary exertions, has been adjudged to James Albert Lobley, M.A., Trinity.

Dr. W. Wright, of Queens', has been elected Arabic Professor.

The Le Bas Prize for an English essay has been awarded to Mr. Henry Trueman Wood, of Clare.

The prize given annually for the best English poem on a sacred subject has been adjudged to the Rev. H. C. G. Moule, M.A., Fellow of Trinity.

Trinity has so far broken through the routine of the past as to appoint a Dissenting Senior Wrangler—Mr. W. S. Aldis—one of its mathematical lecturers. Mr. W. S. Aldis is son of a Dissenting minister at Plymouth.

The Board of Heads of Houses has agreed that the University contribution to the improvement rate shall be assessed entirely upon the property occupied by the University and colleges, instead of being partly so assessed and partly paid from the chest. This will ease the common chest to the extent of some £1100 or £1200 a year, and enable the University at once to found the additional Professorship of Physical Science, and to take advantage of the offer of the Chancellor to build and furnish a school for physical science.

The syndicate appointed to consider the best manner of electing clerks to livings which are either in the gift of or lapse to the University, recommend that a board, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six members of the Senate, be constituted for this purpose. Their report indicates the manner in which the members of such a board should be elected and the way in which they should discharge their functions.

Professor Cairnes delivered his introductory lecture at University College, Gower-street, on Tuesday evening. Its subject was "Political Economy in Relation to some Modern Controversies."

The winter session of Edinburgh University opened on Tuesday—Principal Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., delivering the opening address in Queen-street Hall.—Professor Wyville Thomson, Queen's College, Belfast, has been appointed by the Crown successor to Professor Allman in the chair of Natural History.—The question of the medical education of women was earnestly debated in the General Council of the University of Edinburgh recently. A former resolution of the Council recognised the teaching of women by the professors, but the teaching was to be given in separate classes; and Professor Crum Brown proposed on Friday "that a representation should be made to the University Court, stating the desirability of so far modifying the present regulations as to afford women the same advantages as the other medical students. Professor Turner moved "the previous question," and there was an animated and interesting debate. The "previous question" was ultimately carried by 47 against 46 votes.

A sum of £100 has been placed at the disposal of the University of Glasgow by Dr. John Muir, of Edinburgh, to be awarded as a prize for eminence in Hebrew scholarship and the critical knowledge of the Old Testament Scriptures, to be competed for in Glasgow at the commencement of the session 1872.—The twenty-third meeting of the General Council of Glasgow University was recently held—Principal Barclay presiding. The committee appointed to consider the subject of graduation in arts reported that they were still of opinion the degree of B.A. should be revived, as forming an appropriate termination to a short course of academical study. The report was agreed to and recommended to the attention of the senate.

Mr. Herbert Tomlinson, Master in Natural Science, Rossall, has been appointed Demonstrator in Natural Philosophy, King's College, London.

Mr. F. R. Grenside, B.A., late Scholar of Queens' College, Cambridge, has been appointed Second Master of Skipton Grammar School.

The Beechey Exhibition at Rossall has been awarded to Mr. W. Grundy, R.G.S. Gold Medallist.

THE FARM.

The alternate days of wet and fine have hindered wheat-planting, and on the heavy lands and strong clays little progress has been made. A few dry days would be desirable; still the earth sadly needs wet, as in the south drains are only just beginning to run and wells to fill. Absence of cold nights and the gentle mists have kept mangold growing, but the damage from one night's sharp frost would hardly compensate for the little growth that takes place in November. In the more wooded districts acorn-gathering goes on daily: indeed, to keep pace with the abundant supply and showers that fall this year—very much like that of last—it needs a good deal of light labour, and 10d. to 14d. a bushel is the price usually paid to women and children. Cattle of all kinds eat them with avidity. After a strong wind they fall in such numbers that stock greedily devour them, cups, strigs, and all. This often causes inflammation and stoppage, which are mistaken for poison, and the cattle die. Care should be used to drive the stock off after a high wind and gather them up as quickly as possible. Boiling, steaming, or drying is a sure but rather troublesome method of using them; but the simplest plan is merely to cover them up with earth, like a potato or mangold clamp, and, given in small quantities throughout the winter, they will greatly eke out the scanty grass and help the too deficient haystacks.

About 200 tons of cheese were shown at the Kilmarnock great Ayrshire cheese show and fair; but the Highland Society's gold medal was carried off by a Wigtownshire farmer, Mr. I. Gardiner, Baldoon, and by Mr. I. Clark, Old Luce, for the cheese made on the Cheddar method. The prize for one ton shown was won by Mr. I. Gibson, Stoneykirk. The dryness of the season was considered unfavourable to the making, but the condition was perfect, though, as one of the judges expressed it, "there was an indistinctness of colour that ought to be avoided." The prices of Cheddars were from 57s. to 74s. per cwt.; for Dunlops, 50s. to 57s. 6d.; and in the 30-ton lots the whole was sold from 68s. to 76s. per cwt. of 112 lb.

Colonel Fraser's herd of polled cattle, bred for twenty years, and one of the finest stocks in Aberdeenshire, came to the hammer last week, and had a most successful sale, the twenty-five head averaging over £38 each. Sir G. M'Pherson Grant gave 63 gs. for the six-year-old Sybil; and Mr. Fordyce, M.P., 50 gs. for Blanche. The bull Cupbearer, to whom most of the cows and heifers were in calf, went to Mr. M'Combie, M.P., at 38 gs. Lord Fife gave 53 gs. for the bull-calf Sir William; and Lord Huntly paid the top price (67 gs.) for the two-year-old heifer Lively. Mr. W. S. Marr's draught sale of shorthorns, at Upper Mill, Tavis, notwithstanding unfavourable weather, averaged £25 14s. for twenty young bulls and calves, and £26 13s. for heifers; but it is understood that most of these draught sales, for the future, will be held together at the county or large town of the district.

The sale of Mr. Lynn's prize shorthorns, at Stroxtan, on the 27th ult., was more successful than that of Messrs. Garne at Churchill, inasmuch as the one comprised nearly the entire herd, and the other only a large portion of the stocks of father and son. Still, the fashionable blood commanded the highest prices at Stroxtan; as Seraph (Mr. J. Snodin) and Gipsy Gwynne (Lord Norry's) each made 100 gs., against the prize cow Pompos, 44 gs. (H. Burt) and Pateline, 75 gs. (Wilkinson), winner of the silver cup at the Lincolnshire meeting. Cheerful, a plain cow of the Charmer tribe, fetched 60 gs. (Colonel Towneley); and her six-months' red heifer-calf, by Cambridge Duke 4th, went to Mr. Graham for 2 gs. more than the dam. The Farewell tribe, with the objectionable cross of Sir John, went chiefly to Mr. Foljambe, as he took the first cow, Clematis, at 32 gs., and gave 36 gs. and 40 gs. for two heifer-calves of the same tribe, by Cambridge Duke 4th, who was put up at a 200-gs. reserve, and found no buyer. The young bulls sold well. Mr. Upson gave 63 gs. for Prince Lincoln, a prize calf at Sleaford; and the seven averaged only 10s. under the general average, which was £46 5s. 6d. for thirty-nine head. The pigs, of the small white breed, which had been prize-winners, and were a little too fat as they were a little too small, ranged from 4 gs. to 12 gs. each.

At the recent wool sales only the Australian combing sorts decreased in value, as these are usually purchased by French buyers, and none were now present. Several came from Belgium and Germany, and these, competing with a large attendance of home customers, caused a better trade, from the adverse circumstances, than many expected, so that the summer prices were fully kept up.

Ireland has lost one of those early pioneers to whom she, as well as many English graziers, are greatly indebted for the goodness of their stock. It was a habit to call inferior-looking cattle "Irish bred," but the great improvement in the stock that has of late years been sent across the Channel is often the talk of the day. One of the earliest to foresee the want of good herds in Ireland was the late Mr. Robert Holmes, who has just passed away in his sixty-eighth year. Called to the Bar when a young man, he travelled much in England and became a clever judge and breeder of racehorses, under Mr. John Scott's tuition. In company with two other Irish gentlemen, he visited the great Chilton sale of shorthorns, in 1829, and purchased the Victoria and Britannia families, which he afterwards made famous. He also imported a large number of pure-bred cattle to his estate at Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath, and was the means of spreading not only good stock in his country but of encouraging young men to pay more attention to breeding. Nature endowed him with fine judgment, a marvellous memory, and an amiable disposition, and those who once knew him or heard his "eloquent discourse" rarely forgot him. One of his great stories was the purchase of Brown's heifers at £5 a piece after the Chilton sale, and the refusal of an inferior white heifer by Matchem, which Mr. Bates afterwards purchased and founded the Oxford tribe. In 1853 he gave up his herd, which averaged 60 gs., and was considered at that time a wonderful result. He married late in life, and, for the education of a large family, resided at Sydenham, where he died beloved and respected by relatives and old friends.

The emigration from Liverpool during the past month was very brisk. Fifty vessels sailed, with 13,695 emigrants on board—an increase on the same month of last year of over 600.

The Marquis of Ailesbury has given directions to his steward to erect a number of improved cottages for the labourers engaged on his Lordship's estates at Savernake, and, when finished, to pull down the dwellings hitherto in use.

The Mayor of Liverpool, on Thursday afternoon, unveiled the bronze equestrian statue of the Queen, which has been placed in front of St. George's Hall, as a companion statue to that of the late Prince Consort. Both statues are by Thornicroft, and each cost a similar sum, £5000.

From April 1 to Oct. 29 the total receipts into the Exchequer were £35,182,623, and this is about four millions short of the revenue in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has amounted to £40,808,327, of which £18,000,000 has gone towards the interest of the National Debt.

LITERATURE.

Speeches of Charles Dickens: now First Collected. (John Camden Hotten.) Two portraits, contrasting the youthful and the later appearance of Charles Dickens, may give this volume some value; but in other respects it is not calculated to satisfy any æsthetic yearning. As a commercial venture it may have some success; for there are thousands of persons whose morbid curiosity and blind hero-worship will cause them to find something interesting and entertaining in even that which is most commonplace. It is said of Foote that he once was supposed by a nincompoop to have displayed his powers of wit when he asked a neighbour to pass the mustard; and so there may be readers who will be charmed with the speeches made after dinner by our lately-departed humorist. For of such speeches, chiefly, is the volume under consideration made up. The great humorist no doubt was, and prided himself upon being, an excellent chairman and speaker upon occasions of public conviviality; but a collection of even the best oratorical displays of that kind is but a poor memorial of a transcendent genius. It were far better to let such things fall into oblivion. A publication of them has a catchpenny appearance, and is akin to the tricks of the undertaker (so detested by Dickens) who tries, by his feathers, and his hatbands, and his funeral pomp, to turn to his own profit the respect felt by others for the dead.

Reminiscences of America in 1869. By Two Englishmen. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) Memory is treacherous; but either this volume contains a work already noticed in another form, or the authors have managed to say something uncommonly like what has been said before them. The remarks relating to travelling, to the moving of houses in Chicago, to the intellectual mediocrity prophesied by M. Renan as the inevitable result of the education so general in the United States, to the Universities of Harvard and Yale, and to the "spiritual communities," have a strikingly familiar sound. The very jokes and anecdotes look like old friends; but, then, a new joke has long ceased to be expected by the most sanguine individual. The eye, too, which, by way of illustration, glares upon one from the middle of a certain page, seems to twinkle with recognition; but then, of course, one may be only haunted by reminiscences of *Bell's Life*. If memory be playing a scurvy trick, an apology is due, and is hereby offered to the authors; and in any case, whether the book have or have not been noticed before, memory and a recent partial perusal alike suggest that it is well worthy of being read. It really seems incredible that one could merely fancy one had previously met with so good a story as that which is told about the Yankee boy suspected of having snowballed an old gentleman and being thrashed in consequence. The boy was moved to laughter instead of tears, and explained his strange behaviour by saying, "I'm laughing because you are awfully sold; I ain't the boy!" That boy's sense of the humorous must have been remarkable.

Irma. By Count Charles Vetter du Lys. (Strahan and Co.) Stories concerning Hungary and the Magyar and the Bohemian and the Jew are, as yet, sufficiently novel to be welcome; and they are the more welcome when they are written with the spirit and grace discernible in the present instance. Irma is a pretty name, and it is appropriately bestowed; for the owner is worthy of the love bestowed upon her by Baron, and Excellency, and Count, and faithful hussar. It is but seldom that one meets with two volumes in which there is so happy a combination of romance and reality. The reader not only learns a great deal about the actual condition, from a political and social point of view, of a most chivalrous and interesting country, but is at the same time kept alive by the necessity of endeavouring to penetrate a mystery and of following the meandering course proverbially taken by true love. If, as there is reason to believe, the story were written in English by a foreigner, there is additional ground for delight and admiration.

Notes of a Season at St. Moritz. By J. Burney Yeo, M.B. (Longmans.) The author of this pleasant and instructive account of the Upper Engadine health-resort, which has lately attracted an increasing number of English visitors, is well qualified to decide its merits. Dr. Burney Yeo, assistant physician to King's College Hospital and lecturer at King's College, went to St. Moritz on purpose to test the quality of the air and the water, to view the scenery, and to prove the means of access and accommodation, for the benefit of travelling invalids. We learn from his agreeable description that a tourist who is merely tired of London bustle and of London dust and smoke will find a wholesome refreshment in passing two or three weeks at this place. St. Moritz is in the Swiss canton of the Grisons, a day's ride from Chur, the last railway station, and is situated high up the course of the Inn river, 6000 ft. above the sea level. The reputed medicinal water of St. Moritz is said to combine the flavours of the best soda-water and the best seltzer, iced, with a small quantity of iron; but Dr. Burney Yeo enters fully into the discussion of its effects upon different morbid conditions of the body, and does not at all recommend its indiscriminate use. His remarks upon the use of the St. Moritz baths, and on the influence of the local climate at different seasons, are not less judiciously guarded. He does not advise everybody who is ill to go there, but warns many against it, for reasons which are clearly explained. Another place in the valley of the Inn, but much lower down, called Tarasp, which the author has visited, and here describes, would seem to be more suitable for delicate constitutions. The little book contains a precise catalogue of the native plants and insects, and some notes on the mineralogy of the district, with several maps and engravings.

Fjord, Isle, and Tor. By Edward Spender. (Charlton Tucker.) This little volume treats of Norway, the Channel Islands, Cornwall and the Cornish, and the Scilly Islands; and there is more to be learnt from it than from many more voluminous and pretentious works. It is, moreover, written in a very pleasant, attractive manner. To each sketch of each place is appended a very useful "itinerary," in which routes and economical matters connected with travelling are dealt with in the friendly fashion less frequently found than desired in books of the kind. To glance at it is really worth the while of persons who contemplate a trip to the countries described in the author's comprehensive pages.

Sketches of Creation. By Alexander Winchell, LL.D.; with Illustrations. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) This is a Transatlantic production. The author dates from Michigan; and he sets forth in a preface the considerations which were prominent in his mind when he drew up his chapters for publication. But no excuse is needed for putting within general reach any book which is calculated to make the reader long for a closer acquaintance with the wonders of Nature. No doubt the work will be found to be best suited for the two classes for whom it was chiefly intended, and who do not belong to the body of profound and proficient disciples of science; but it may be, on that very account, the more popular, and its popularity will be greatly promoted by its numerous illustrations.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Cornhill has solved the problem of reconciling its usual pleasant vein of light literature with the all-engrossing subject of the day, through the medium of a clever story from a well-known pen, "How the Uhlaus took Mousseux-les-Caves." The tale is as *mousseux* as the title; and, with all its gay extravagance, is, perhaps, a scarcely exaggerated picture of the facility and the bewildered incapacity of the bourgeois of a small French provincial town. There is nothing else very remarkable in the number, although both the serial stories are good—"Lord Kilgobbin" full of Irish raciness, and "Harry Richmond" distinguished by a simple fidelity to nature. "The Consular Service" is an entertaining as well as a sensible view of the condition of this subordinate branch of the diplomatic body. "Dianca Capello" is a very readable resumé of all that is known of this remarkable adventuress. "Some Recollections of a Reader" chiefly relate to a play of Middleton's.

Some curiosity will be excited by the appearance of an article on the Navy in *Macmillan*, from the pen of Mr. E. J. Reed, the late Chief Constructor. The only novel feature in it, however, is a strong recommendation of the Whitworth gun for naval purposes. We believe that Sir Joseph Whitworth and Mr. Reed are now in partnership. A paper, by C. B. Clark, on the evils of the poor law, not merely in administration, but in principle, deserves the most careful consideration. The writer of "Are We Ready?" in the last number propounds his own scheme of army reorganisation, which appears sensible and practical. Miss Cobbe contributes an exceedingly interesting essay on "Unconscious Cerebration"—i.e., the involuntary mental action which is invoked by psychologists to account for purely mechanical actions, unsought for reminiscences, and similar phenomena. The seriousness of these papers is agreeably relieved by Dr. Sandwith's sketches of the ambulance corps in Lorraine; by Mr. Skene's "Story of Vicville;" and by an eloquent meditation in verse on "the implicit promise of immortality."

Fraser does not neglect the war or foreign politics: the first subject is ably treated in a review of the operations of the contending armies from the battle of Sedan till the investment of Paris; while another article is devoted to an examination of the personal bearing of the Emperor during recent disasters. The tone of the paper, though not acrimonious, is too deliberately depreciatory to be accepted as the work of an impartial inquirer. We must say that the Emperor appears to us to have, on the whole, comported himself with creditable equanimity under the very trying circumstances; and we suspect that when the secret history of recent transactions is revealed it will appear that he was in many respects wiser than the military chiefs who superseded him. The fatal attempt to relieve Metz was, we are satisfied, no scheme of his. An article on the present condition of China is noticeable as containing the substance of several official reports, addressed to the central government by local authorities. The view thus obtained of the state of the empire is anything but *couleur de rose*. An article on the drowning of Shelley, by R. H. Horne, collects and comments on the very numerous passages in his writings where drowning is alluded to. "Patricius Walker's Rambles in London," and the first of a series of articles on Mystic Trees and Flowers, also claim attention as very pleasant reading.

Blackwood is entirely uninteresting this month, except for the usual instalment of "Earl's Dene," an acute but necessarily abstruse critique of a metaphysical work by Professor Porter, and General McCaskey's adventures as a correspondent at the seat of war, recounted in the true *Blackwood* style of rich drollery.

All the essays in the *Fortnightly Review* are interesting. Professor Beesly's paper on the International Working Men's Association shows the strength of a body as yet only in its infancy, and especially brings out the weighty fact that this force is increased by every strike, however unsuccessful, since every such partial movement results in an addition of members and means to the central body. Mr. Freeman's strictures on Mr. Cox's views of comparative mythology embody much sound sense, especially his remarks on the tendency of the "solar-myth" school to ignore the poetical activity of the human mind and make every sport of creative fancy the bare equivalent of some physical fact. Colonel Chesney's dignified rebuke of the narrow class feeling evinced in a recent paper in this journal is not unmerited, and the editor's reply shows that he feels this to be the case. An article on Schelling gives a very good abstract of his recently-published correspondence; and another, on the Republic of Bolivia and her recent attempts to find an outlet for her products by way of the Amazon, abounds with interesting particulars. It appears that the population and commerce of Bolivia are much larger than usually suspected, most of the latter being put down to the credit of Peru and Chili, through whose custom-houses it is at present obliged to pass.

The *Contemporary Review* has also a very good number. Mr. Helps's conversations on the war are chiefly interesting for the very pertinent quotations from Machiavelli; and the Dean of Westminster's article on the Athanasian Creed for embodying the various protests of the dissentient members of the Ritual Commission against the conclusions of the majority on the subject. Mr. George Potter contributes some very encouraging instances of the happy effects of arbitration in trade disputes when resorted to in a thoroughly loyal spirit by both parties. Mr. Innes brings to light a forgotten pamphlet of Mr. Gladstone, which certainly seems to free him from the reproach of inconsistency by showing that his views on Church establishments had undergone a change as early as 1852. Professor Huxley's lucid sketch of the formation of coal concludes with a masterly passage, in his happiest style, on the wisdom and economy of nature.

The *Month* opens with a paper, marked communicated, and hence, we suppose, in a manner official, on "Hopes for the Future," from a Catholic point of view. These seem mainly to rest on two expectations—that the Italian Government will be overthrown by the Revolutionists, and that the misfortunes of France are, in some unexplained and not very comprehensible manner, to fall on the Voltairean part of the nation and bring the orthodox into power.

Temple Bar and *Tinsley* have each a good story and a good criticism—the strength of the former lying in Mr. Gilbert's fiction and a very intelligent paper on Alfred de Musset; while the latter relies on Mr. Black's "Monarch of Mincing-lane," and on an able review of Morris's later poems. An account of the siege of Strasbourg in *Temple Bar* is also worth reading. The chief feature in the *Gentleman's Magazine* continues to be Mr. Sutherland Edwards's lively "Malvina," although there is the usual copious supply of entertaining papers on a great variety of subjects. The *Dublin University Magazine* commences a new story, "The Philosopher," which promises well. *Belgravia* and the *Britannia* are as readable, but not remarkable. *London Society* is as pleasant as ever, and has two papers of more serious interest than usual—one on the influence of recent reforms upon

Oxford, the other on the characteristics of London musical-halls. *St. Paul's* is chiefly distinguished by the commencement of a new and promising story from the pen of Mr. George Macdonald, whose literary activity is becoming as portentous as Mr. Trollope's. There is also a caustic notice of Lord Campbell's lives of Lyndhurst and Brougham. The *Quiver* has an interesting record of travel in the Holy Land by the Rev. F. W. Farrar; and a very pretty story for children by Miss F. Richardson. The tastes of juvenile readers are amply consulted in *Good Words for the Young*, where a new story by Mr. Macdonald is commenced. We have also to acknowledge *Good Words*, the *Court Suburb Magazine*, the *Leisure Hour*, the *Sunday Magazine*, the *Monthly Packet*, the *Arena*, *Chambers's Journal*, and *St. Cuthbert's Magazine*.

LORD JUSTICE MELLISH.

The recent appointment of Mr. George Mellish, Q.C., to the office of one of the Lords Justices of Appeal in Equity seems to have been generally approved by the profession. He is the second son of the late Rev. Edward Mellish, of East Tuddenham, in the county of Norfolk. He was educated at University College, Oxford, where in due course he graduated M.A. He was admitted to commons at the Inner Temple on Nov. 6, 1837, when he was twenty-two years of age, but was not called to the Bar until eleven years afterwards—namely, on June 9, 1848. He was made a Queen's Counsel in February, 1861, and was called to the bench of his inn on April 30 following. The *Law Times* remarks on his present appointment:—"The Lord Justice is in the prime of life, being fifty-six years of age, and he will carry into the high tribunal to which he has been called an amount of vigour and learning which, we may safely say, has never been surpassed in any court. It is said that proceedings in courts of equity will be new to him, and that he will have in a measure to extend or reform his habits of thought. This is scarcely correct. No barrister ever had a more varied practice than Mr. Mellish. As the reports show, and more particularly of late, he was constantly taken to the courts of Lincoln's Inn, whilst, with the exception of Sir Roundell Palmer, no counsel had a larger business in the Privy Council and the House of Lords in every kind of case, involving, as appeals to those tribunals so often do, mixed question of law and equity. The appointment of Mr. Justice Mellish to the Lord Justiceship has been looked upon by some as inaugurating the projected new era in the history of our law. Certainly it is an innovation in the customary mode of selecting Judges, and we believe it is the only instance of the elevation of a common law counsel, not being a law officer, to the equity bench. So far, undoubtedly, it shows a disposition on the part of the Government to prepare the way for the great law reforms which we hope to see carried through next year; and on personal and professional grounds, therefore, we welcome Mr. Mellish's appointment with the greatest possible satisfaction."

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

On Monday the Mayor of Guildford distributed the science prizes before an enthusiastic audience in the Townhall. Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Merriman, Mr. Buckmaster, Captain James, RE., and other gentlemen.

A spirited set of Lancer Quadrilles, composed by Mr. Dan Godfrey, on Scotch airs, has been published by Messrs. Chappell and Co. of New Bond-street, under the title of "The Lord of Lorne Lancers." The titlepage bears a likeness of the future husband of Princess Louise.

An official inquiry into the abandonment of the barque *Historia* (Captain M'Allister), in Morcambe Bay, on Oct. 14, terminated on Monday, at Liverpool. The Court suspended the master's certificate for three months, and intimated that, if evidence could be procured as to who bored augur-holes in the ship, the case would probably come before a criminal court.

According to the *Civilian*, the authorities at the Post Office employ two clerks in the secretary's office whose principal occupation is to examine the daily and weekly journals for allusions to the management of the department. All such allusions are extracted and submitted to the secretary. Many useful suggestions have thus been brought under his notice.

The nomination of candidates to supply the vacancy in the representation of Colchester, caused by the death of Mr. Gordon Rebow, took place on Wednesday. Mr. Baxter Langley and Mr. Sangster having withdrawn, the only candidates were Colonel Learmouth (C.) and Sir H. Storks (L.). The show of hands was in favour of the former, and on Thursday he was elected by a considerable majority.

Miss Pearson, the indefatigable superintendent of nurses to the Anglo-American Ambulance, solicits aid for this celebrated ambulance, of which she is the authorised agent. It is now at Orleans, awaiting her return from London with money and stores to enable it to pass into French lines, for service wherever the French committee at Tours may think fit to send it. Contributions may be sent to Messrs. Piesse and Lubin, 2, New Bond-street, for Dr. Pratt, Anglo-American Ambulance.

At the Irish Church Convention, on Monday, the Archbishop of Dublin announced an immediate donation of £20,000 from the Earl of Egmont, one half to the General Sustentation Fund and one half to the diocese of Cork. The debate on Mr. King's motion for a committee to canvass for subscriptions was resumed; but, in the end, Mr. Gregg's amendment in favour of throwing the duty on the Church representative body was adopted. On Tuesday the consideration of the letter of Archdeacon Lee was postponed until Thursday.

The members of the Photographic Society will assemble at the Architectural Gallery, No. 9, Conduit-street, on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of inaugurating their new session by the holding of the fifteenth annual exhibition of photographs. On the following day the galleries will be thrown open to the public, and continue so daily, from nine a.m. till dusk (Saturdays excepted), until the end of the month. The members have reserved to themselves and friends the right of free admission during the three Saturdays falling within this period; but the general public will, even on these days, be admitted on the usual terms of payment.

Mr. J. Burgess, the editor of two magnificent albums of architectural remains, chiefly of the temples of the Jainas or Shrawaks, at Palitana and Girnar, has submitted to the Bombay Government an elaborate report suggesting plans for a thorough survey of the architectural and archaeological remains throughout the whole of the central area of India. His plans contemplate also the systematic collection of facsimile transcripts of all the ancient inscriptions, and, as far as possible, of ancient coins. The lists of remains appended to the memorandum enumerate upwards of 800 temples and other antiquities, of many of which the compiler has obtained information only through the natives of the different provinces regarding which he reports, and his lists are the first to notify their existence.



DEFENCE OF PARIS: AMBULANCE INTERNATIONALE TENDING THE WOUNDED ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.



LORD JUSTICE MELLISH, THE NEW JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEAL.



COLONEL LOYD-LINDSAY, WITH FLAG OF TRUCE, LEAVING THE PRUSSIAN OUTPOST AT SEVRES TO ENTER PARIS.

LAW AND POLICE.

Michaelmas Term opened, on Wednesday, with the customary reception by the Lord Chancellor of the Judges and the Queen's Counsel. In the Court of Chancery Appeal, Lord Justice Mellish took his seat in succession to the late Sir G. M. Giffard. In the Court of Queen's Bench Lord Chief Justice Cockburn announced that the Judges had had under their consideration the Juries Act, which had just come into operation, and had framed a rule to regulate the practice of it. By the Act special jurors will henceforth be paid a guinea a day, and common jurors 10s. a day for each day of attendance on a trial.

Mr. Gunner, barrister of the Western Circuit, has been temporarily appointed Recorder of Southampton, in the place of Mr. Montague Bore, Q.C., who has been promoted to the Recorder of Bristol.

The bankruptcy of Lord Courtenay came before Mr. Registrar Brougham (sitting as Chief Judge) at Lincoln's Inn on Thursday. The adjudication took place in June last, and this was the sitting for public examination. His Lordship owes to unsecured creditors, £215,292, and to those holding security, £502,362. There are no figures on the other side the account; but the security held by the latter class of creditors consists of his Lordship's interest in the Devon estates, to which he is entitled on the death of his father, the Earl of Devon.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, the affairs of Messrs. Coupland and Spence came before the Chief Judge. The debtors were merchants, of Old Broad-street, and of Liverpool, and recently presented a petition for arrangement. An injunction had been issued restraining the actions of the Staffordshire Financial Company and other creditors, and an application was now made for its extension. This was, however, opposed by the Staffordshire Company, and ultimately the injunction was conditionally dissolved.

There was a sitting in the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday week, for the proof of debts under an adjudication made on the 4th ult. against the Earl of Winchelsea. Debts of about £6000 were proved, but as yet no accurate estimate can be given of the liabilities.

The creditors of the Duke of Newcastle have rejected the offer of a composition; and the estate will now, in all probability, be wound up in the Court of Bankruptcy. The representatives of the Duke, at a meeting held yesterday week, could only offer 4s. in the pound, and the creditors were told that if litigation was continued the assets would be further reduced by one half. The meeting rejected the offer by a large majority.

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday week, four men, named Ferdinand, Laing, Yardley, and Webb, were charged with having conspired to publish a libel upon one Mr. Symons. Ferdinand was convicted and fined £30, with imprisonment until the penalty was paid. He was also ordered to enter into his recognisances to keep the peace. The three other defendants were acquitted. On Saturday Thomas Tripp, stockbroker, was found guilty of obtaining foreign bonds of the value of £2000 by means of false pretences, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour; and Charles Holmes, for unlawfully wounding Sarah Ann Seaton, was sentenced to twelve months of the like punishment. A prison warder at Pentonville Gaol, named Marshall, was tried, on Monday, for obtaining money under false pretences. He had under his charge a convict named Taylor, to whose parents he went with a letter, purporting to come from their son, asking for money to procure tobacco and other indulgences. This was given to Marshall, who, however, applied it to his own use. Another charge related to a similar transaction as to a convict named Whitney. The jury, however, acquitted the prisoner. The sessions were brought to a close on Tuesday, when Whitehead, Hughes, and Harris were indicted for highway robbery. Harris was acquitted, but Whitehead was sentenced to seven, and Hughes to ten, years' penal servitude.

At the Mansion House, last Saturday Edouard Xorier, an elderly Frenchman, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences from the French Refugee Aid Society. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Bennoch, the secretary to the society, that about a fortnight ago the defendant called upon him, represented that he was in great distress, and had only just been turned out of Paris as a *bonche inutile*. He received half a crown, and was told to call again. Inquiries were made about him, and it was discovered that he had been in this country several years, and that he got his living by imposing upon the charitable. The Lord Mayor sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

Mr. Henry Victor Griesselich and Mr. William Henry Nebel appeared recently, at the Mansion House, before the Lord Mayor, on an adjourned summons, charging them, under the Debtors' Act, 1869, with having obtained by false representations goods on credit. After some conflicting evidence had been given, the Lord Mayor dismissed the summons.

Mr. Vaughan, on Tuesday, disposed of the case of the Knightsbridge Exchange Company (Limited)—a betting club with 2000 members—by finding Harding, the manager, £100, two other persons £20, and six others £10 each.

According to a telegram from Dublin, Patrick Murphy, land bailiff to Captain Lidwell, was murdered, on Wednesday morning, near Templemore.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The resuming of the negotiations for peace has favourably affected the Stock Markets during the week. Purchases have been entered into with more freedom, and a general advance has ensued. English Government Securities have been in request, and Consols have risen to 92½ to 93 for delivery, and 93 to 93½ for December; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ to 91¾; Bank Stock, 231 to 233; and Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 12s. prem. India Five per Cents have been done at 112½ to 112¾, and India Bonds 18s. to 23s. prem. For Colonial Government Securities the demand has been inactive, but prices have ruled firm.

The English Railway Market has been characterised by increased steadiness, and, with the exception of Metropolitan, which have been rather lower on the reduction of the fares, a general advance has taken place in prices: Metropolitan, 62½ to 63; Caledonian, 76½ to 77; Brighton, 42 to 42½; South-Eastern, 75 to 75½; Great Northern, A, 135½ to 135¾; Great Eastern, 39½ to 39¾; North-Eastern, 144½ to 144¾; Midland, 126½ to 127½; North-Western, 128 to 128½; Great Western, 70½ to 71; Lombards, 14 to 14½ ex div.; Erie Shares, 18½ to 19; Illinois Central, 110 to 111.

The Foreign Bond Market has been very firm. Large purchases of Spanish have been caused by the acceptance of the Crown by the Duke of Aosta, and a decided improvement has taken place. Turkish, Egyptian, and Italian also have been steady: Egyptian, 1868, 78½ to 79½; Italian, 1861, 56½ to 56¾; Spanish, 1867, 32½ to 32¾; Ditto, 1869, 32 to 32½; Turkish, Five per Cents, 46½ to 46¾; Ditto, 1869, 54½ to 54¾; Mexican, 14½ to 15; United States 5-20, 1882, Bonds, 89½ to 89¾; Ditto, 1885, 88½ to 88¾.

In Bank Shares not much business has been doing, but prices have ruled firm. Telegraph Shares have been in moderate request. For Miscellaneous Securities there has not been much demand.

The position of the Money Market has been without material change. More firmness has certainly prevailed, and three-months' paper has not been taken under 2½ to 2½ per cent, but no change has been made in the official minimum. On the Continent the value of money has been well maintained.

Large supplies of bullion have been received. There has been no export inquiry, and some additions have been made to the stock in the Bank.

As regards the exchanges, bills on Vienna have been in request; but the rates have been without material change. Biddings for £400,000 in bills on India have taken place at the Bank. The amounts allotted have been: Calcutta, £295,783; Bombay, £100,000; and to Madras, £42,717. The minimum was fixed at 1s. 10d. Tenders at 1s. 10d. will receive about 35 per cent on Calcutta and Madras, and 30 per cent on Bombay; above that quotation in full.

The following are the amounts of specie held by the Scotch and Irish Banks during the month ending Sept. 10:—

Gold and silver held by the Scotch Banks .. £2,947,023
Gold and silver held by the Irish Banks .. 2,427,399

£5,374,422,

being an increase of £276,049, as compared with the previous return, and an increase of £370,691 when compared with the corresponding period last year.

It is understood that a company is in course of formation, under respectable and experienced management, for establishing a powerful line of steamers from London to the Cape, Algou Bay, and Port Natal. The capital is to be £200,000, in shares of £20. Applications are to be made to Messrs. N. Griffiths, Tate, and Co.

The report of the Vancouver Coal-Mining and Land Company (Limited), to be presented on Nov. 8, shows an available total of £4523, including a previous balance of £245, and recommends a dividend of 5 per cent for the half year, or at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which will result in £4523, and leave £393 to be carried forward. The sales of coal were 12,289 tons, being a decrease of 7134 tons from the previous six months, owing chiefly to the depressed state of the San Francisco market.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—The supplies of English wheat on offer at Mark-lane have been small, and generally in inferior condition. Owing to the absence of North-Country buyers, trade has ruled dull, and the general tendency of prices has been in favour of buyers. We do not, however, alter the quotations for either English or foreign wheat. Barley has ruled steady in value and demand, while oats have been the turn easier. Beans and peas have commanded extreme prices. The flour trade has been inactive, and 1s. per sack less money has been accepted for country descriptions.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 430; barley, 890 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 16,630; barley, 3260; oats, 77,600; beans, 2400 qrs.; flour, 5970 barrels.

English Currencies.—Red wheat, 43s. to 50s.; white ditto, 45s. to 55s.; barley, 22s. to 42s.; malt, 48s. to 66s.; oats, 22s. to 28s.; beans, 38s. to 50s.; peas, 36s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 32s. to 47s. per 280 lb.

Comparative Quantities and Prices of Grain:—

For the week ending Oct. 29, 1870.		For the corresponding week last year.		
Qrs.	Av.	Qrs.	Av.	
Wheat ..	81,321	48s. 6d.	51,325	46s. 2d.
Barley ..	73,599	36s. 9d.	63,127	38s. 3d.
Oats ..	3114	22s. 4d.	3795	23s. 0d.

Colonial Produce.—A fair amount of activity has been apparent in the colonial produce markets. Strong refining sugars have been in active demand, at full rates. Teas have been in request, at steady currencies. Coffee has come forward freely, but values have been well sustained. The rice market has remained dull and inactive.

Hay and Straw.—There were only moderate supplies on sale at the market to-day. The demand was steady, at the annexed quotations:—Prime meadow hay, 17s. 6d. to 13s.; inferior ditto, 11s. to 12s.; prime first-cut clover, 12s. to 14s.; inferior ditto, 11s. to 12s.; prime second-cut clover, 12s. to 13s.; inferior ditto, 10s. to 11s.; and straw, 20s. to 31s. per load.

Potatoes.—At the metropolitan markets there have been good supplies of potatoes on sale, which have met a quiet sale, at about stationary quotations.

Spirits.—Transactions have been reported in rum, at late rates. Trade has been far from active. Brandy is unaltered in value.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have been well attended; and, although combining qualities have shown weakness in value, prices remain about the same as on the opening day.

Hops.—Large supplies of new English hops have been sent forward, and the demand has ruled moderately active. Prices have been well supported.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at 29s. 9d.; English brown rape, 43s.; refined, 45s.; foreign, 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Tallow.—The market has been flat.—Spot, 42s. 6d.; all the year, 42s. 3d.; December, 42s. 6d. per cwt.

Coals.—Holywell Main, 17s. 3d.; West Wylam, 17s. 3d.; Hetton, 18s.; Hartlepool and East Hartlepool, 18s. to 18s. 6d.; Tees, 18s. 9d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—Although there was only a moderate supply of stock on sale, the cattle-trade throughout was characterised by quietness, and some difficulty was experienced in realising Monday's values. There was a fair show of beasts, which came to hand in moderate condition. The inquiry for all descriptions was inactive, and only prime animals could maintain previous currencies. The supply of sheep in the pens was far from being large. Sales in both prime and inferior stock were effected slowly, the latter being offered at rather less money. Prime Downs and half-breeds were sold at 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. per lb. Calves were in limited request, at drooping prices. Pigs experienced a quiet sale, without any material change in value.

Per 8 lb., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; quarter-old storepigs, 22s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 570; sheep, 2700; calves, 80; pigs, 50. Foreign: Beasts, 430; sheep, 2500; calves, 190.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

Before the news reached us of the surrender of Metz and Marshal Bazaine's army, at the end of last week, we had received from Mr. W. Simpson, our Special Artist in that neighbourhood—the same who was lately at Strasbourg—the sketches which are now engraved. The one presented on the front page of this Number is that of a very painful subject—the attempt of a party of non-combatant French people to get out of the beleaguered city, and to pass through the Prussian lines, on Tuesday week, the 25th ult., as is described by the *Times* correspondent, Captain Maclaine, in his letter published last Monday. The scene witnessed and depicted by our Artist took place at Mercy-le-Haut, the most advanced post of the Prussian army before Metz; and he writes to us the following account of it:—"We saw a number of people coming from

Metz who were civilians desirous of getting away from the beleaguered fortress and from the distress which all can understand must be the fate of those left within it. The group who came along the road consisted of men, women, and children, all carrying bundles; and a woman came on in advance with a pocket-handkerchief on a stick as a flag of truce. But the Prussians, who had determined that they would not allow any more of the citizens to leave the city, and had notified to those in command that all parties attempting to escape would be fired upon, now kept their word, and the pickets around us began, as the group approached, to fire upon them. We could clearly see the party as they came up the road. One man, who made himself unfortunately too conspicuous, was observed to fall. The group wavered; the foremost figure, with the white flag, still advanced; but at last she looked round, and perceived that all her companions were

flying; upon which she understood her situation, and followed them back. We could observe crowds of others behind, ready to come forward, if these had succeeded; but soon they disappeared. The incident takes longer to write, and much more to draw it, than the time which elapsed in its occurrence. These people who wanted to leave Metz were evidently not of the poorest class. The woman in front was a peasant, but many, by their dress, seemed to be of the middle class; they, and the children, all had bundles and bags or sacks. The poor fellow who was struck seemed afterwards to be dead, for a soldier came round to where we were to report to his officer that he had killed a man. The soldier began to reload his needle-gun, and pulled a packet of cartridges out of his pocket; but before he could get to the bottom of his pocket where they were, he had to pull out a dove from his pocket. The soldiers here trap the doves, which have come out from



THE TOWN CRIER OF TOURS READING A GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION.

Metz for food. The bird which this man had caught and kept along with his powder and shot represented a most curious association of the emblems of Love and Hate, of Peace and War. It was a curious incident to have seen, having something in it even more than historical."

Another illustration, by the same Artist, shows the reception, by the Prussians at Remilly, of a number of French soldiers and officers, who had surrendered themselves as prisoners of war:—"They were brought into Remilly on Tuesday, the 18th ult., and were what in commercial language would be called 'a mixed lot.' They were infantry (principally of the 43rd regiment), cavalry, and artillery, with a Zouave or two, one or two civilians, and a woman. Some had bundles; but few of them were encumbered with luggage. A blanket might be seen carried by some of them; and a Chasseur de la Garde à Cheval had his large white overcoat, but he did not wear it when he stood up at the moment represented in the sketch. One curious thing was that one of the prisoners wore the uniform of the Prussian landwehr. It has been explained to me that he might be a French Franc-Tireur who had put it on to get more readily at the enemy without being perceived—that is, to get facilities for shooting them more easily; but I feel doubtful of the explanation, and I could get no one to tell me how it was that a French prisoner wore a Prussian

uniform. What the men in bourgeois dress, and the woman, were, I could not guess; but I suppose that they had managed to escape from the starvation of the town, or perhaps some of the villages within the French lines, and hoped to get to friends somewhere in the neighbourhood. A Prussian officer went along the line when they were paraded, and spoke to most of them; while a soldier or two of the Landwehr were employed in cutting up pork and bread into rations, upon an old packing-case for a table. This food was served out to the prisoners, who sat down on the straw to their frugal meal. These soldiers looked in good health and spirits, but some of the deserters who have come in lately have been very ill with scurvy, which they said was prevalent from the want of salt in Metz. The reports of disease among the French soldiers have produced an impression that Metz cannot much longer hold out. It was reported yesterday that the French had withdrawn the circle of their advance posts about two miles nearer Metz. This village of Remilly is the station where the new branch railway, made by the Prussians, leaves the old line for Pont-à-Mousson. In this wet weather, with so many people and horses running about, the place is an ocean of mud, and everyone is bespattered with it. Cattle, dead from the rinderpest, are to be seen in the fields around."

The château of Mercy-le-Haut, two or three miles from

Metz, on the south-east side of the city, belongs to M. de Coetloquet, late an influential member of the French Legislative Assembly. This handsome mansion, now destroyed, was the most advanced post of the Prussian army in that direction, as shown in our Map, published last week, of the lines of the besieging and defending forces, the surrounding villages, and the detached forts. Several large wine-vats, which were either found empty on the premises, having been intended for this year's vintage, or were left empty by the Prussians when they had drunk all the wine, served to shelter the soldiers on guard outside the house. The effect at night was singular, when the ruddy glare of the bivouac watch-fires shone upon these queer receptacles and upon the piled muskets, with the spiked helmets on the top of them, which were arranged beside each party of soldiers. We shall publish some more illustrations of Metz, and probably of the actual surrender and entry of the Prussians, in our next week's Paper.

The sketches sent by our Paris Correspondent and conveyed by balloon-post represent the scenes inside Paris, or within the lines of its defences. Two of the western gates of the fortified wall surrounding the whole city are here shown—viz., the Porte de l'Avenue de l'Impératrice, and the Porte de Neuilly, sometimes called the Porte Maillot; the former being an inside, the latter an outside, view of the gate,

as it now appears, with its drawbridge over the moat, the batteries of guns on the adjoining ramparts, and the palisaded slope of the earthworks in front. These positions are held by the National Guards. The battery erected on the summit of the Butte Montmartre, which commands a wide sweep of country to the north of Paris, was inspected by General Trochu on the day when our Artist's sketch was made. The gunners here are sailors; the sentinels are National Guards. The distant view looks towards Argenteuil, Montmorency, and St. Denis; the Chemin de Fer du Nord, the railway to Calais and Boulogne, is shown beneath, on the right hand; and part of the cemetery of Montmartre lies close under the hill to the left. We give also, from the interior of Paris, an illustration of the scene in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, when the members of the Provisional Government, immediately after the abortive Red Republican demonstration of Citizen Florens, on the 10th ult., reviewed the National Guards and thanked them for promptly turning out to preserve order. This affair was narrated by our Paris Correspondent in that portion of his diary which we printed last week.

The beneficent mission of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, in the administration of the funds raised by the National Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded in War, has conveyed large supplies of needful help to the hospital services on both sides. Our Special Artist at the Prussian head-quarters has made a sketch of that gentleman's departure, with an escort under a flag of truce, from the advanced post of the besieging army at Sèvres, in order to enter Paris. The Société Internationale, some members of which, with one of their ambulances, are shown tending the wounded on the battle-field in one of our Paris sketches, must not be confounded with the British National Society. It is the institution originated a few years since by the conferences at Geneva, and subsequently adopted by a Paris committee, the proceedings and plans of which were set forth in a volume edited by Mr. John Furley (and published by Mr. J. C. Hotten, of Piccadilly), shortly before the outbreak of the present war. We take this opportunity to commend that publication to such readers as may desire further acquaintance with the subject; and likewise the "Manual of Instruction for Attendants on Sick and Wounded in War," by Staff Assistant Surgeon A. Moffit, which has just been published by Messrs. Griffin and Co., under the sanction of the National Society. The former book deals rather with the history of the efforts for army hospital reform, and for cosmopolitan charity to the victims of war; also with the professional and political objections to this movement, which are discussed and ably refuted. The essays of Captain Brackenbury and Professor Longmore, included in the volume, are especially worthy of perusal. In the Manual prepared by Surgeon Moffit, who is official instructor of the Army Hospital Corps at Netley, will be found a complete system of practical directions for every such casualty. It is likely to be useful not only in war, but in the case of railway accidents, and other common disasters of ordinary life, wherever broken bones or dangerous hurts may be occasioned, requiring special care for the removal or treatment of patients. Our notice of this subject is not, perhaps, inappropriately connected with the illustration to which we have just referred.

From the city of Tours, the temporary abode of Messrs. Crémieux, Gambetta, and Glas-Bizoin, the extra-Parisian Delegation of the Government of National Defence, our French Artist contributes a sketch of the town-crier, mounted on horseback, and armed with a trumpet, to proclaim some new decree of the Provisional Dictatorship. It does not require any particular comment.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

The notes of Mr. Washburne, the Surveyor-General of Montana, read like a fairy tale:—

The Yellowstone Exploring Expedition left Fort Ellis on Aug. 22. Through the Bozeman Pass it made its way to Trail Creek, from which a view was had of the mountains beyond the Yellowstone. Soon after it reached the mouth of Gardiner river, which enters the Yellowstone just below what is called the Grand Canon. Here the explorers pitched their camp amid magnificent scenery. They found abundance of game and trout, hot springs of five or six different kinds, including sulphur and iron, and basaltic columns of enormous size that constantly suggested some mighty effort at human architecture.

But finer and more imposing still they found the river—the Gardiner—just before reaching the Yellowstone, running between a procession of sharp pinnacles, looking like some noble old castle, dismantled and shivered by years, but still erect and defiant. Suddenly, and between two of these turrets, the river makes a sheer leap into the air—a leap of 110 measured feet—and then flows peacefully into the Yellowstone. This cataract, which has been named the Tower Fall, must be, in form, colour, and surroundings, one of the most glorious objects on the American continent.

Beyond this, from an elevated peak, a panorama was obtained of vast extent and beauty. Far in the distance were seen the Yellowstone lake, the jagged summits of the Wind river, Big Horn, and Lower Yellowstone ranges of mountains, while still further could be discerned the tops of the Tetons. Soon the party came upon huge boiling springs, giving forth volumes of steam and their sides incrustated with sulphur. These, with questionable taste, were named "Hell-Broth Springs;" and a gorge hard by, where a mountain stream had ages back torn its way through a rock of lava, was naturally called the "Devil's Den." More picturesque cascades were afterwards found, several of them exceeding 100 ft. in height, and the water possessing a beautiful emerald green tint.

But "beautiful" is hardly the word for the Lower Falls of the Yellowstone. Here the height more than doubles Niagara. The water of the river is flung in one shoot down a perpendicular wall of 350 ft., and the mingling of green water and white spray with the rainbow tints above is spoken of as gorgeous beyond description. Not far away there is something more amazing still. There is a canon, or ravine, which, 1000 ft. deep at the Lower Falls, becomes nearly double that depth further on. Jutting obliquely over this canon frowns a rock, itself 200 ft. high, on the top of which is an eagle's nest. Close by, a little rivulet comes chasing down past this rock and leaps squarely into the canon. It is dashed into mist long before it can reach the bottom.

There are many other strange things in the Yellowstone Basin which would take much space to describe. There are extinct volcanoes and hills made of solid brimstone; there is a large sulphuric spring, 20 ft. by 12 ft., filled with boiling water, which is constantly thrown up by the effervescence high into the air; there is a spot covered with springs of nearly every colour—yellow, green, blue, and pink; there is another spring of alum water, not in solution only, but crystallised; and there are geysers of mud and steam ceaselessly active that must exceed in power and size those of Iceland. One of the number, according to Mr. Washburne, throws mud 300 ft. high, and another spouts only at intervals, becoming perfectly still, and anon throwing up a volume of boiling rubbish to a great altitude.

Archæology of the Month.

The secondary exploration of the Kelleythorpe tumulus, near Driffield, by Mr. I. R. Mortimer, has been brought to a close, it being requisite to sow the field with wheat. Nearly twenty years ago a partial examination was made, when a cyst of large stones—doubtless a primary interment of a British chieftain—was found, with a British "drinking-cup;" the cyst of the now well-understood British type, and the five stones forming it must have been transported—by what means in those early days it is difficult to imagine—from Filey Brigg, the only point in the East Riding where they could be obtained, and quite twenty miles away. Remains of a similar nature, but of more important proportions—the stone slabs also from Filey Brigg—were found last year at Rudston, near Bridlington, by the Rev. Canon Greenwell. The Kelleythorpe cyst is to be re-erected at Driffield. In the tumulus have also been found several skeletons, interred, mostly, with a flexure of some part of the body, with heads in every direction. Among these were notably the interment of a warrior, laid upon his back, nearly 6 ft. in stature, with the iron boss of his shield remaining on his right side, and his spear, 6 ft. long, on his left side. The head of the spear was of iron, with an iron ferule at the end, the decayed wooden shaft being traceable. An iron knife, as if from a belt, was found near the waist. Numerous other skeletons, male and female, have been exhumed, with various articles of bronze and iron; necklaces, amulets, and beads of jet, amber, glass, &c., accompanying. The district seems to be one vast Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

At the late meeting of the British Association, Dr. Cornwell described the remains of thirty-one Irish cairns, which he found at the Loughcrew hills, two miles from the town of Oldcastle: no allusion to the find is given in the Ordnance maps. Fourteen of the cairns contained chamber-stones, richly sculptured, drawings of which were exhibited, with many curious articles in amber, bone, bronze, iron, stone, &c.

The Royal Archæological Association of Ireland (late the Kilkenny) are appealing for subscriptions to prevent further desecration at Roscommon Abbey and to repair the O'Connor tomb; also to rebuild the conical summit of Ardmore tower, now in a perilous state. Curious pieces of ancient timber (oak and deal) from a framed structure in the Crannoge in Ballydoolagh Lough have been presented to the association museum by the Earl of Enniskillen.

Sir John Lubbock, at a meeting recently held at Rochester, called attention to the destruction of our ancient national monuments which is continually going on. Thus Avebury has been reduced to seventeen stones, which have been broken up; Stonehenge is being chipped away by destructive excursionists; part of the Devil's Dyke, at Newmarket, has been removed by the Jockey Club; the great Tolman, in Cornwall, has been quarried away; a portion of Dorchester Camp, Oxon, has been ploughed away; inscribed stones of rare antiquity are left unprotected, and megalithic memorials in the Channel Islands and the Dartmoor district are being destroyed.

The Newbury District Field Club have held their second meeting, and visited Grimsbury Castle and camp, from which can be seen the complete chain of ancient forts in that part of Berkshire and the borders of Hampshire, and the Beacon Hill, on Lord Carnarvon's estate. To Grimsbury, it is believed, Alfred drove the Danes after the battle of Tattenden, in 878: it is on the road from the Roman Spinæ and Silchester. Aldworth church was next visited; in the graveyard is a yew-tree measuring 9 ft. round the trunk, older than the church itself, built in the twelfth century. Penborough Castle site was next inspected—supposed to have been that of an ancient British city burnt by the Danes. Here have been discovered 500 copper coins, and cellars full of burnt corn; and the intersections of the streets of the city are visible to this day.

At St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, the repair of one of the pinnacles on the tower, broken during a late thunderstorm, and other damaged parts of the church, has been commenced.

At Christ Church, Oxford, extensive alterations have been completed. The interior of the cathedral has been in great part restored, especially the east end, where two Norman windows, as nearly reproductions of the original as possible, have replaced the former Gothic window. The screen separating the Latten Chapel from the choir and northern transept has been removed, so as to show the Norman columns to great advantage. Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A., is the architect.

Five Roman lamps have just been discovered at Norton, East Riding of Yorkshire. One lamp is slate-coloured, and the other four are of red ware; three having marks of the burnt wick. No sign of interment was found, but the site is close to the square camp opposite the great station at Malton.

The Rev. E. H. Knowles's edition of Laneham's letter describing the Earl of Leicester's entertainment to Queen Elizabeth, at Kenilworth, in 1575, is just ready. It will contain several fine photographs of the ruins of Kenilworth in their present state.

We have received a communication proposing the erection of a national memorial to Alfred the Great, for which we have not space.

In the Lady Chapel of Worcester Cathedral, under one of three slabs beneath the great east window, has been discovered a stone coffin, containing the skeleton of a man, partly enveloped in fragments of the dress in which he had been buried. Two of the slabs have apparently no burials beneath them; but the third, just discovered, is believed to be the earliest episcopal effigy in the cathedral, and assigned by Mr. Bloxam to Bishop William de Blois, who died in 1236, and who founded the Lady Chapel and its aisles. The effigy on the slab is sculptured in low relief on the top of the stone coffin, in which the remains have been found; on the head of the effigy is the low mitre. The slab being removed, an interment was found in an episcopal dress, the character and decorations of which do not agree with those of the effigy and the date in question. At the second interment it is inferred that all Bishop Blois's remains and relics were removed, and his resting-place occupied by some one of inferior grade.

The Moabite Stone has been ably illustrated by the Rev. D. Ginsburg to the British Association. He said that the inscription on the stone read almost like a chapter of the Bible, this curious relic dating back 900 years before Christ, and the inscription being older than two-thirds of the Old Testament. Out of twelve or fifteen Moabite cities mentioned in the Old Testament, eleven were enumerated in that inscription. He concluded that at the period indicated an organised temple service existed amongst Jews out of Palestine, and that that service must have been very much akin to the service of the Moabites; that the inscription was far more simple than two thirds of the Old Testament; that in military prowess they were superior to the Jews; and that the ancient Greeks and Romans, and we ourselves, had derived what had become our alphabet from them.

FINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

This is a more interesting, if not also a better, exhibition than usual. In making the circuit of the gallery the visitor will experience many surprises more or less agreeable. Some contributors claim attention as making their début on the London art-stage, many others challenge criticism by novelty or diversity of subject or treatment. A predilection would appear to have been entertained by the original managers of this gallery for works of unfamiliar character, perhaps occasionally to the prejudice of those of less pretensions but more solid merit. Hence "the Dudley" has been a favourite field for displaying the essays of studentship, the experiments of mature development, and the vagaries of undisciplined or defective taste. Here, in consequence, might be conveniently studied the indications of any new tendencies among the younger sections of our artists, as well as the manifestations of eccentric idiosyncrasies. On the present occasion the phases of genuine art are represented in equal variety, but individual peculiarities, merely as such, are less prominent.

We are inclined to attribute this modification to the growing influence of the Continental schools, especially those of France and Belgium. Foreign influences have almost entirely superseded those of the already almost-forgotten indigenous pre-Raphaelitism. It is remarkable how large a proportion of the contributions by younger men betoken foreign training. The conviction prevails that a complete art-education is not to be had in our Academy schools or elsewhere in this country; therefore, for a finishing course of study, our young artists have betaken themselves to Paris or Antwerp, Rome or Düsseldorf. Thus, in time, we may again be wholly, if indirectly, dependent on the foreigner for our art. As yet the effect of foreign study is but little apparent in the modes of feeling or thought of our painters; and we trust that, in this direction, they will not be affected by the recent example of France, where the aims, intellectual and moral, of art have been undergoing a rapid process of limitation and debasement, or entire sacrifice to technical qualities, as we pointed out long before the catastrophe of the present war revealed the corruption of the Imperial system. Hitherto the results of the finishing studies of our artists in France are chiefly discernible in improved drawing and more tasteful manipulation and colouring; so far, therefore, the results have been advantageous. The higher principles of design, keeping, and general pictorial ordonnance have, however, yet to be learnt by the large majority of English artists, as this exhibition amply proves. But to this end two conditions are requisite: we must have something like a recognisable school, working on accepted, definite principles; and we must have a public also educated to their appreciation and reception. The laws of art are not the discoveries of individuals, but the accumulated and transmitted experience of generations; and art-patrons must require something more than a kind of furniture or a profitable investment.

Imperfect conceptions of that which constitutes a "picture" are palpable here in scores of incomplete works—fragments of, or at most studies for, pictures—bits of effect, or scraps of topography rendered in the spirit of the photographer. Sometimes the subject itself is utterly unpictorial, as, for a single example, No. 132, "The Stone Floor of a Water-Mill," with its hideous network of rectilinear timbers. Sometimes the intention is to render a solitary fact of relation, as the shadow tone of the unpicturesque mill cutting against a cold sky in No. 112. Or, again, the whim is to find some out-of-the-way key of colour, as in Mr. Armstrong's rapid, though in passages very agreeable, "Lady and Cat" (205); the accomplishment of this feat sufficing with some to atone for the drawing, modelling, and execution of a tyro. The absence of authority in our so-called school, and the consequent tendency to license, combining with the consciousness of technical infirmity, will explain some of the erratic attempts at mediæval mimicry or pseudo-classicality of which we have examples in contributions by Messrs. Donaldson, Solomon, Stanhope, Crane, and others. Can anything be more absurd than Mr. Donaldson's representation (78) of the three patron-saints of Venice stilling the storm which threatened the city with destruction? Can this painted legend as here treated (admitting some vague sense of poetic romanticism) raise anything but a smile in any sane person of the nineteenth century? Then Mr. Solomon shows us (56) a nude male figure, with mouth agape, ill-drawn fatuous features, and still more clumsy ankles, stooping, in a weak, ridiculously-sentimental attitude, over an altar of late Roman design on which he is heaping roses; and we must be permitted to add that, taken in conjunction with the title, "The Evening Hymn," the conception is worthy of the most corrupt period of the Roman decadence, its covert objectionableness being increased by the rich hues of the flesh and sanguine-hued robe—abstractly artistic in a considerable degree as these are—relieved against the darkling trees. M. Hendrix (the painter of the extensive series of pictures in the aisle of Antwerp Cathedral) is an artist of well-proved technical competency. But, although he has the justification of a patriotic love for his national art, we do not wish to see an imitation of fifteenth-century Flemish treatment such as "At the Foot of the Cross" (142) naturalised among us. The distinguished Belgian artist M. Van Lerius is also represented in two effective "fancy" heads, which are, however, rather heavy and over smooth in the half-tints of the flesh-modelling. M. Bourée, another Belgian painter, has sent a pleasing picture. Recurring for a moment to some previous remarks, we would not be understood as having the slightest objection to a selection of themes either from mediæval or classical times, but we would have them treated as artists of those times would have done had they lived in our own day, judging by their loyalty to their own lights. There are here little glimpses of fifteenth-century life by Mr. Valentine Bromley, which are free from affectation; and there is a "Grecian Idyl" by Mr. Baccani—a reclining nude female figure with a companion playing on the double pipes, in a twilight landscape—the flesh in which is modelled delicately without sensuousness, and the sentiment of which is quite pure. Nor could we ignore an attribute so essential to art and poetry as imagination; only let that imagination be healthy and chaste, not morbid or impure.

Possibly Mr. Watts is answerable for some of that lack of sympathy with modern ideas and perceptions, and even with nature, except as viewed through the medium of the darkened glories of the old Italians, which is evinced by a few of our younger painters; though his exotic art can never form a school here, so out of joint with the time is it, so out of relation are his sombre conventional effects with our climate, so few are there who would confine themselves to the sources of his inspiration, obvious as they are and open to all. Probably no English artist of our day has afforded so many indications of lofty imaginative thought, yet none has so often failed to adequately realise his conceptions. There are instances here of his strange inequality. He has seldom exhibited anything so

grand in design as the "Love and Death" (108). Death, as a tall Michael Angelesque figure, draped from head to foot, is entering a portal (of the House of Life); Love, in the guise of a Raphaellesque winged boy, is striving, but in vain, to bar the entry. How nobly dramatic is the set purpose of the bowed head and the irresistible summons of the upraised hand of Death! How pitiful the hopeless struggle of Love! It would be unfair to object that the drapery of Death is not thoroughly "made out," for this is but a "design for a large picture," but its ashen grey colour is most appropriate, and the tone of the flesh of Love under the shadow of Death is a rare technical triumph. On the other hand, the "Paolo and Francesca" (192) is, saving some feeling of pathetic solemnity, in all respects as great a failure as the preceding is a success. One is amazed at its disproportions, its grimy and opaque, but unimpressive, tone. To the informing power of imagination must be ascribed the exquisitely suggestive charm with which Mr. Mason has invested one of his Staffordshire landscapes (105) with all its common-place and often-used elements of broken, plashy ground, homeward-wending team, cackling geese, pinafores girls, and tender twilight sky. The praise of dramatic insight is due to Mr. H. Wallis's picture, entitled "His Highness and his Excellence the Ambassador of the Florentine Republic" (93), representing Duke Caesar Borgia and Machiavelli conversing on a garden-seat. The painter shows two well-contrasted types of representative Italian public men of the fifteenth and early in the sixteenth century. His Highness lolls, careless and laughing, on his seat. Red-haired, of sanguine temperament, and dressed in a crimson suit, he is the man of action, combining the craft of the fox with the bloodthirstiness of the tiger. The other is the man of thought and deceitful diplomacy. He is of atrabilious temperament, cold and astute; sitting erect and self-contained, he essays to purchase security for a Republic enervated by wealth and factional division, and is quite capable of duplicity. The colouring is very refined, but a rather clouded vagueness of general effect arises from a want of more definite light and shade.

Mr. Legros stands at the very antipodes to imaginative painters. From the vices of the French school he is entirely free; even legitimate charms of manner he excludes; but from his training he has derived a thoroughness of knowledge to which few artists could pretend. Witness the scientific delineation of the hard, grim, furrowed face, entitled "St. Clement" (150), and the still more wonderful modelling of the aged hands. The colouring of the green and white vestment against the unmitigated red background is not a whit more attractive. Yet who shall say that so rare a power of characterisation, a power akin to that of Holbein, is not also art—art on the side of manly prose? Certainly, such work is most wholesome as a protest against meretricious flimsiness. Mr. Tourrier is not less sternly realistic in his picture (182) of a bravo preparing his crossbow for a shot as he stands beside a half-opened secret panel. In strong contrast is Mr. Perugini's picture—very attractive, and quite innocently so—of a handsome Normandy peasant girl, with her water-pails, seen under an effect of sunshine through morning mist (37). There is a very clever pair of cabinet pictures in the French style, by Mr. Boldini. Mr. Regamy contrives (77) to give a sort of sculptural dignity to a team of horses and tilted cart by placing them on a bank of earth relieved against a rainy sky. We have to welcome among new-comers Mr. Vedder, an American painter resident in Rome, whose style—a very powerful and matured one—has evidently been formed abroad. He contributes a picture (34) of the slain Abel lying in a barren mountainous landscape, and a droll series of illustrations of the fable of "The Miller, his Son, and the Ass."

Returning to English painters whose works reveal foreign influence, we may select for notice of its clever handling and effective qualities of colour and tone, Mr. Calthrop's "Art-Critic" (153)—a picture in which this young artist (a gold medalist of a few years back) more than recovers the ground he appeared lately to be losing. "The Art-Critic" is a jester in scarlet suit, who, prying through a roll of paper, by his comments on a picture convulses a listening monk with laughter. The apparent anachronism of a mediæval jester cracking jokes on a seventeenth-century picture in a corridor with no less modern appointments is, we suppose, to be explained by the fact that professional jesters were retained in some noble foreign families till a comparatively recent date.

Mr. Boughton, under the title "Coquette" (46), paints with feeling, but in rather a hard manner, a maiden in a short-waisted dress of the Regency, waiting pensively at the trysting-place in a wood. Mr. Hodgson sends one of his characteristic Algerian studies—Arabs playing on their primitive instruments what is called "A Pastoral Symphony" (179). Mr. H. W. B. Davis has several small landscapes, including two night-scenes, which, as usual, are distinguished by perfect truth and refinement of execution. "St. Ives" (40), and a view in the Thames (12), by Mr. Hemy, show in their power of colour and effect the influence of the school of Leys.

By painters in more homely and familiar styles, which therefore we need not now attempt to define, there are several good examples; such as Mr. Burgess's "Spanish Street Singer" (171); Mr. C. J. Lewis's "Our Country Garden;" Mr. Wynfield's "Morning Walk" (65); Mr. Hayllar's "Guilty, or Not Guilty" (8); "The Robber's Hoard" (75), by Mr. P. R. Morris; "Undine" (60), by Miss Star; "In Memoriam" (87), by Mrs. Freer; "Providence" (201), by Mr. Birket-Foster; and "A Fête Champêtre" (264), by Mr. V. Princep. Failing space compels us to content ourselves by adding that there are works of much merit or promise in the various classes of seapieces or seacoast and river scenes by Messrs. R. Leslie, H. Moore, G. Sant, W. L. Wyllie, C. Holloway, H. M'Callum, and T. Lloyd; figure-subjects by H. Carter, G. Pope, C. Goldie, J. Clark, F. W. W. Topham, J. A. Goldingham, and N. R. Roskell; landscapes by F. Dillon, G. Mawley, C. Earle, C. E. Johnson, F. Talfourd, and E. A. Waterlow; architectural pieces by J. W. Deane and T. R. Macquoid; and animal subjects by J. W. Bottomley, R. Beavis, and P. B. Macquoid. In conclusion, we must afford a few lines for recognition of the extraordinary command of character and expression displayed in works of this last class by Mr. Britton Rivière. One, called "Conscience" (128), represents a terrier pup crouching with an expression of guilt and expectation of punishment which is as truthful as it is droll. The other, "For Sale" (168), is a scene in a country horse fair; and, though the incidents are rather sparing and scattered, nothing can be better than that of the sharpers' attempt to cajole the farmer into buying a great vicious brute that is equally insensible to force and persuasion; or that of the sleeping, besotted old rascal to whom is tethered a docile old Dobbin, that might, perhaps, find a purchaser if his master were awake.

On Saturday last took place no less than three other "private views," besides that of the exhibition reviewed above. This is much to be regretted: the eyes of Argus would hardly suffice to examine so many pictures as are compressed in these exhibitions in one day; and as well might our literary colleagues attempt to review four libraries of new books in the present Number. These exhibitions are the winter display of works by English and Foreign Artists at the French Gallery—

a gathering comprising several high-class works, but rather inferior to its predecessors; an exhibition, at Mr. McLean's gallery, of pictures chiefly by French artists, and for the most part the property of a Paris dealer (a collection small but choice, including examples of several eminent French painters but little known to the London public); and a loan Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings at the Gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, in aid of the new Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor. The last is a very important exhibition; and, apart from its charitable object, no lover of English water-colour art should omit to pay it a visit. Many of our first collectors have lent their most covetable treasures; and seldom, if ever, have so many masterpieces in the same department been collected. To attempt to describe and criticise the collection would almost involve the writing a history of British water-colour art. It must suffice to say that the exhibition boasts some of the finest works by nearly all the foremost masters. This exhibition was opened for one month only.

Mr. P. R. Morris, the honorary secretary for the Melbourne Exhibition of Works by British Artists, informs us that the committee, with the consent of the contributors, have passed the very sensible resolution of forwarding pictures unsold at Melbourne to Sydney for a second exhibition. It is an excellent project, that of these colonial exhibitions, and deserves the success which it is likely to attain, judging by the goodly array of names of respectable artists whose works are now on the point of reaching their remote destination. Only by such an organisation were British works of art likely to reach Australia in appreciable numbers, and the promoters may be instrumental in developing a taste for art in the already wealthy nations at the antipodes long before it would otherwise have taken root. It is good for the home artist to find a new outlet for his productions, and good for the colonies to be able to obtain what they have no leisure to produce for themselves; and nothing is more likely to perpetuate a love for the old country than pictures of its pleasant scenery, its homely life, and proud history.

MUSIC.

The opening of the short winter season at the Royal Italian Opera is the first awakening of London music from a comparative repose of unusual length. The past spring and summer season was one of exceptional activity, including as it did the performances of the two rival opera establishments, besides concerts innumerable; and the exhaustion of Londoners and visitors with these attractions, and of local audiences with the two great provincial festivals of the year (Hereford and Birmingham) might well justify the period of inaction from which we are now reviving.

The Covent Garden Opera-House opened on Monday night, under the management of Mr. Mapleson, who has secured the services of many of those excellent artists who were among the principal attractions of the past regular season, and of whom we shall have to speak individually in noticing the respective performances. The opera on the opening night was Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," that which Beethoven especially admired and considered as the composer's most thoroughly German work. Even in "Die Zauberflöte," however, is to be traced some of the Italian influence exercised on Mozart by his early acquaintance with the music of that nation and with the country itself. This is found chiefly in his intense perception of melodic beauty and the suavity of his vocal writing, which render his music more acceptable to singers than that of any other German composer. In grandeur of genius, power of construction, and all the higher qualities of musical art, he left all Italian masters, of his own or previous times, far behind. The performance of Monday was so similar in all its details to that of past seasons that a bare record will suffice. Again Mdle. Titiens was Pamina, and Mdle. Ilma di Murska the Queen of Night; the first singing with alternate pathos and passion; the latter with the brilliant and dazzling execution which the bravura music of the part imperatively requires and can only receive from a singer gifted with a voice of exceptionally high compass. Signor Cotogni was again a vivacious Papageno, Signor Bettini a careful and efficient Tamino, Signor Antonucci an impressive Sarastro, Madame Sinico a lively Papagena; and the three geni and three attendants on the Queen were effectively represented by Mdles. Bauermeister, Schofield, and Scalchi; Mdles. Cruise, Madigan, and Trebelli-Bettini; other subordinate parts having been filled by Signori Ciampi, Tagliacico, Casaboni, Fallar, Rinaldini, and Mr. W. Morgan. The band, although somewhat reduced in numbers from the orchestra of the regular season, is efficient, and gave the noble overture with much effect; and the chorus was heard to advantage in the solemn music of the priests. There were the usual encores—the duet, "La dove prendi," sung by Pamina and Papageno; the first portion of "Gl' angui d'inferno," by the Queen of Night; the air, "Colombo o tortorella," by Papageno; and the duettino in the last scene, between him and his wife, Papagena, to which latter small part Madame Sinico again gave unusual effect. Signor Beignani conducted on the opening night, when, of course, the National Anthem was sung, according to custom.

On Tuesday Signor Fancelli reappeared, after two years' absence, and was received with much applause throughout his performance as Gennaro in "Lucrezia Borgia;" the heroine having been represented by Mdle. Titiens with that combination of dramatic and vocal power which has long rendered the part one of her most effective representations. The other principal characters were—also as on previous occasions—assigned to Madame Trebelli-Bettini and Signor Cotogni. Of Signor Fancelli we shall have to speak next week, in reference to his more important performance as Sir Huon, in "Oberon," promised for to-night (Saturday). The opera announced for Thursday was "Il Trovatore," with a familiar cast, including, of course, Mdle. Titiens as Leonora.

The fifth of the present series of Crystal Palace Concerts, on Saturday last, included a performance of Beethoven's C minor symphony, in pursuance of the plan of giving all nine of those great works in regular order of succession. Beethoven's grand individuality had been largely manifested in his third symphony (the "Eroica"), slightly interrupted by some recurrence, in his No. 4, to his earlier style of clear form and proportion and the melodic beauty derived from the influence of Mozart. In No. 5, however, the power of the musical giant is apparent throughout in all his towering self-assertion. Sublime elevation, a vastness of conception independent of all prescribed rules of form and construction, and that grand originality which continued to manifest and develop itself up to his closing productions, are evidenced throughout this superb work, which received an interpretation on Saturday that must have satisfied the most exacting auditor. A special feature in this concert was the performance of the four overtures which Beethoven composed for his opera "Fidelio" or "Leonora," as it was also entitled. The first three—all in C major—were given in unbroken succession. No. 1 was discarded by the

composer, after a private trial, without having been associated with the performance of the opera, which was produced (in 1805) with the overture now called No. 2. This piece has but one point of analogy with that which it superseded—the introduction of the adagio movement of Florestan's scene in the opera. The discarded overture is a fine dramatic prelude, full of dignity, expression, and passion; and would have been thought not unworthy of the opera had it had no successors. No. 2, however, as far transcends No. 1 as it is surpassed by No. 3. The grandeur and sublimity of the second overture, its sustained interest, and splendid climax, would have seemed impossible of enhancement or further development, but that these were attained in the third; which consists mainly of the same subjects, but wrought out with such increased vigour, such sublimity, beauty, and amplitude, as leave all other dramatic overtures far behind. This grand prelude is familiar to all from frequent concert performance; as is also the fourth "Fidelio" overture; that bright and genial piece in E, which was written specially for the revival of the work in 1814, and is utterly unlike its predecessors in every respect, besides containing no one subject derived from the opera to which it belongs. The performance of all these great works was alike admirable. Saturday's programme included Beethoven's exquisite cyclis of six songs entitled "Liederkreis," which was to have been sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, who was also set down for the tenor scene from Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Prodigal Son." Both, however, were omitted, to the loudly expressed disappointment of the audience, owing to Mr. Reeves's nonappearance on account of illness. The vocal pieces performed were Rode's variations and the serenade from "Ruy Blas," set by M. Mekerlin, sung by Miss José Sherrington with much brightness of voice, but scarcely sufficient command of the bravura passages and extreme high notes of the adapted violin solo of Rode. The concert of this week is to include Beethoven's first mass (in C) and his grand overture, op. 124.

The Monday Popular Concerts, to commence the week after next, are to consist during this year entirely of Beethoven's music, in recognition of the centenary year of the composer's birth. Most of his chamber music, instrumental and vocal, will be comprised in the programmes.

The thirty-ninth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society will commence on Friday, Nov. 25, with a performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabeus." At the second concert, to be given on Friday, Dec. 16, being the eve of the centenary of the birth of Beethoven (Dec. 17, 1770), will be performed his Mass in C, and oratorio, "The Mount of Olives."

Mr. E. Pauer has announced a course of six lectures "on the Clavecin and the Pianoforte," to be given at the South Kensington Museum, commencing on Wednesday week. The history of these instruments—the one the precursor of the other—and of the music composed for them at different periods, will be illustrated by Mr. Pauer's own excellent performances.

THE THEATRES.

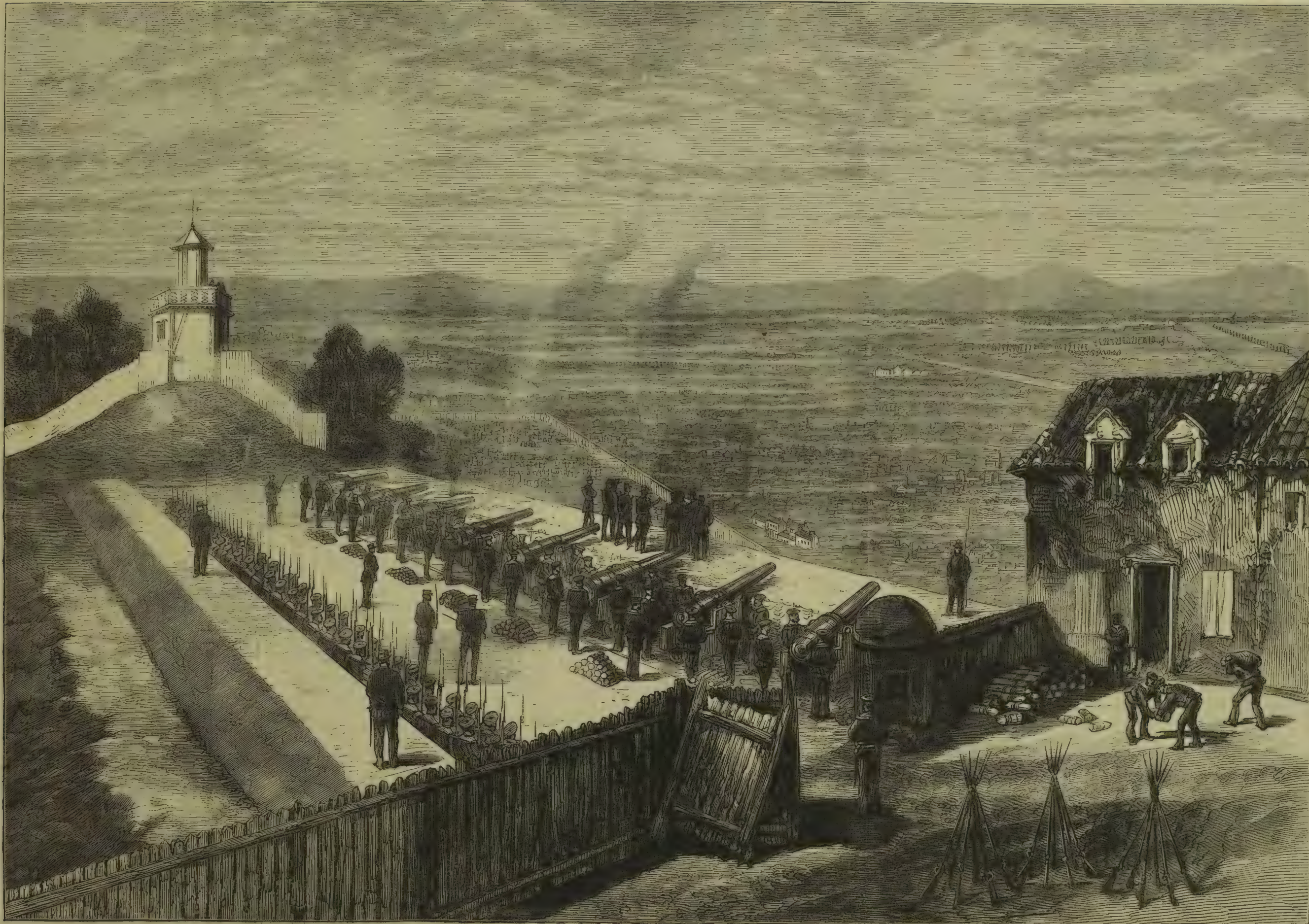
Another new theatre, forming one of a group in the Strand, and adjoining the back wall of the Globe, in Newcastle-street, was opened on Saturday. The entrance is opposite the Strand Theatre, and leads, through a lighted and ornamented passage, furnished with seats and refreshment bars, to an underground apartment, whence, by means of descending and ascending steps, the theatre is reached. The interior of the house is unlike that of any other in London, presenting a remarkable and elegant parterre occupied with stalls, and a dress circle almost level with the stage, surmounted with two galleries, a "family circle," and an amphitheatre. The decorations are chaste yet rich, in the Genoese-Italian style, the colours being white and gold; the curtain blue, with draperies. A cheerful series of allegorical paintings ornaments the ceiling, proscenium, and panels, and a sun-burner sheds a subdued light over all. The orchestra is separated from the stalls by a horizontal curved brass tube. The name by which the theatre is known is the Opéra Comique. This title has little to distinguish the performances, which are in French, and are of a light vaudeville character. Messrs. Leslie, Steele, and Norton have engaged the celebrated Mdle. Déjazet and her troupe from the Parisian theatre in the Boulevard du Temple; and the English public are thus introduced to a charming entertainment, which no doubt they will soon learn to value. Mdle. Déjazet is no longer young; but she is still brilliant in manners, and even in person, and in her artistic qualities manifests the most exquisite refinement. Everything she does has grace and finish; and no one can sing a little ballad like her, whether its theme be sentimental or comic. The present performances consist of a two-act comedy by M. Sardou, entitled "Les Près St. Gervais;" a comédietta, called "Un Soir qu'il Neigeait;" and a vaudeville in one act, named "Les Forfaits de Pipermans." Mdle. Déjazet, as the Prince de Conti, is assisted most ably by the talents of M. Legrenay, M. Fourtois, M. Georges, Mdle. Le Grand, Mdle. Riel, and M. Lacombe, the last named being a droll of the first water. The pieces are all very slight; but the trifling which they serve to exhibit gives rise to histrionic excellence as replete with minute beauties as it is with clever impersonation.

Mr. R. Reece's burlesque of "The Stranger Stranger than Ever" has been reproduced at the Royalty with decided success. Miss Henrietta Hodson, as Mrs. Haller, has already made a reputation, and brings to burlesque a grace and delicacy of deportment which half redeems it from the absurdity necessarily inherent in this species of composition. Mr. Wood, as the Stranger, presented a caricature of our leading tragedian, whose costume he adopted. Miss R. Sanger, as Peter, who is here present as a village lad, Mr. A. Bishop as Baron Steinfort, and Mr. Flockton as Tobias, greatly contributed to the success of the piece.

The troupe conducted by Mdle. Colonna, which has fallen under magisterial censure for dancing the cancan at the Alhambra, have transferred their services to the Globe, where they appear in the last act of "Marco Spada," and perform a new brigand dance, which was well received by the audience.

The manager of Sadler's Wells has transferred his attention from Shakespeare to Lord Lytton, whose tragedy of "Richelieu" he revived on Saturday. The Cardinal was, of course, represented by Mr. Pennington himself; while Barradas was confided to the careful acting of Mr. J. L. Warner, and De Mauprat to that of Mr. E. H. Broke. Mr. Bennett, as Joseph, was good; and Mrs. J. L. Warner, as Francois, gave to the part a decided prominence.

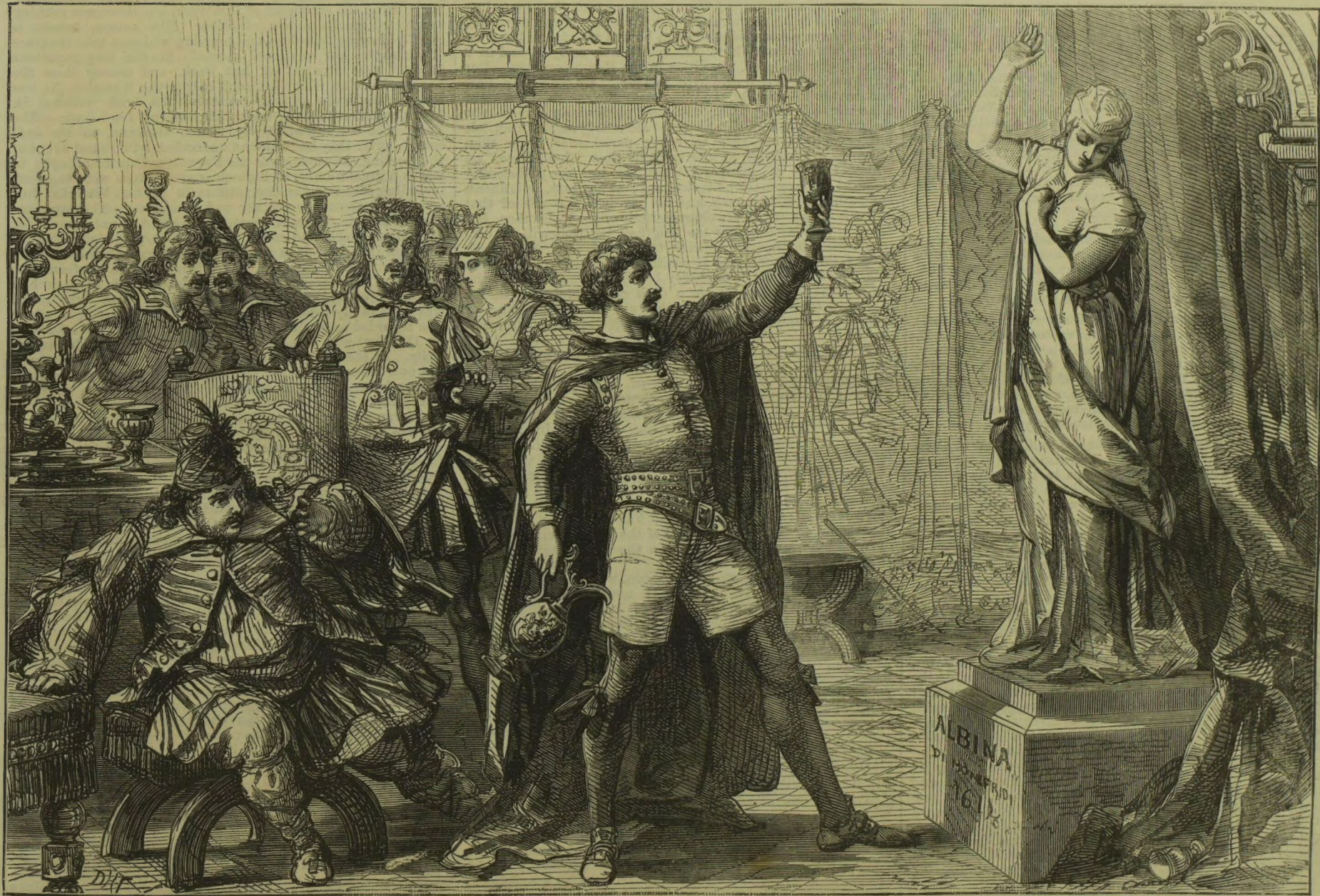
A new version of "The Vicar of Wakefield" was produced at the Standard on Monday. It is in four parts, and the subject is very judiciously distributed with a very well-regulated eye to stage effect; and the scenery, by Mr. Richard Douglass, is decidedly good. The main action is supported by an excellent company—among them we may note the names of Mr. Emery, Mr. McIntyre, and Mrs. Leigh Murray—who did full justice to their respective parts. We need scarcely add that the new drama was decidedly successful.



DEFENCE OF PARIS: GENERAL TROCHU INSPECTING THE BATTERIES ON THE BUTTES MONTMARTRE.



MR. ALDERMAN DAKIN, LORD MAYOR ELECT OF LONDON.



SCENE FROM "ZAMPA," AT THE GAITY THEATRE.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

The Lord Mayor Elect of London, Alderman Thomas Dakin, is one who, by his own intelligence and ability, has raised himself, step by step, to the position he is now about to occupy—that of the Chief Magistrate of this city. He was born, in 1808, in Cheshire, and educated at Knutsford Grammar School, under the tuition of the Rev. P. Vannet; then at London University College, when that institution was first opened. The London Mechanics' Institution, founded by Dr. Birkbeck, was then in its zenith of usefulness and popularity, and it was not long before it attracted Mr. Dakin to give a public demonstration of his zeal and his proficiency in the acquisition of science. He gave there two courses of lectures on electricity, and its application to chemistry, to an audience at that time the largest in London. The knowledge of electricity was then limited to the state of science bequeathed by the experiments of Sir H. Davy, De la Rive, and Bequerel, before the researches of Faraday and Wheatstone had taught us the subtle, all-pervading influence of electricity. These lectures were published in the scientific periodicals of the day. Mr. Dakin, about the same time, entered on a business career in the City, first as a subordinate, then as a partner, in the trade of exporting chemist and druggist, side by side with his brother. These two laboured at the up-hill task of attaining commercial success, and a large business is now carried on by the firm of Dakin Brothers.

We have now to speak of his past relations to the Corporation of London. Mr. Dakin was, in 1842, elected a member of the Court of Common Council for the ward of Candlewick. He was Deputy of the ward in 1853; and in 1861 succeeded the late Sir George Carroll as Alderman. In the interval he took an active part in the administration of the affairs of the City. He presided over the committee of reception when her Majesty honoured the City with her presence at a ball. He served the office of Sheriff in 1864-5, having as his colleague the late Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Besley. Last year he stood in rotation for the high functions of Chief Magistrate, but a serious and dangerous illness intervened (no less, we believe, than a rupture of the carotid artery), brought about by a railway accident, and his turn of office was necessarily postponed. In September last a large and influential body of his fellow-citizens, including the members for the City and surrounding districts, bankers, merchants, and others, invited him to accept the office of Lord Mayor, to which the Livery had returned him, adding "that the uprightness and sound judgment with which he had so long discharged his municipal functions, and the general regard entertained for his personal character, afford a complete assurance for the efficient discharge of the responsible duties of Chief Magistrate."

Since 1857 Mr. Dakin has been a member of the Board of Thames Conservancy. Ten years before that date he took a prominent part in breaking down the City gas monopoly, by promoting the Great Central City Gas Company, which has been very successful. When the present indispensable Metropolitan Railway was a mere dream of the future, Mr. Dakin actively supported Mr. Charles Pearson in his almost hopeless efforts to start the enterprise; and when at length the Corporation subscribed £200,000 towards it, an investment since repaid them manifold, the Metropolitan Railway became a fact. Mr. Dakin was then chosen to represent the City on the board of directors of that railway.

The new Lord Mayor is not only a man of quick perception and clear judgment, and possessing considerable scientific and general knowledge; he has an easy presence and a genial manner, which will embellish the dinner-table department of his duties. He is a good speaker, and has an admirable tact in presiding at public meetings.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street, Westminster.

SCENE FROM "ZAMPA."

The recent production of an English version of Hérold's opera, "Zampa"—which is still attracting audiences to the Gaiety Theatre—was noticed in detail at the time. In another part of this Number we give a representation of a scene at the end of the first act, where the ferocious corsair, Zampa (Mr. Santley), carousing with his comrades, defiantly offers the cup to the marble statue of Albina, his deceased victim (Miss Herbert). The statue, afterwards the agent of Zampa's destruction, is in the act of raising its arm in menace, to the terror of the corsair, his mate Daniel (Mr. A. Cooke), who is seated at the side of the stage, and the peasant Dandolo (Mr. C. Lyall), who stands trembling near the central figure.

The Edinburgh water trustees have resolved to promote a bill in Parliament next Session authorising them to bring a supply of water to the city from St. Mary's Loch, Selkirkshire. The cost of procuring a supply of 15,000,000 gallons of water per day has been estimated at from £400,000 to £600,000.

The trade and navigation accounts show that our imports during the month of August were valued at £21,033,059, being an increase of more than half a million of money. Our exports in September amounted to £17,090,823, being a still larger increase. Up to the end of August our imports this year had amounted to £160,466,361, and our exports up to September to £148,634,191. In both instances there is a very large increase over each of the previous two years.

The quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday. The chairman spoke of the enormous increase which had taken place in the trade of this country owing to the war. The railway companies in the Manchester centre had been so overwhelmed with business during the past three months that the officials had been compelled to work night and day. There were complaints that the increased business had been done at a loss of profit, but the country might be congratulated on the rapid clearance of stocks and the decreasing price of cotton.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar-General, 192,178 children were born alive in England in the ninety-two days that ended Sept. 30. The number of births in every division was nearly the same as it had been during the three previous summer quarters. The public health was, however, unfavourably affected. The number of people who died in the three months was 124,258, and the annual rate of mortality was 22 in every 1000 persons living. The two grand causes of the excess in the mortality were scarlet fever and diarrhoea—the former having carried off 7498, and the latter 17,647. Diarrhoea ran into cholera in 611 cases, and gave a character to the epidemic constitution of the season. The marriages are made up for the quarter ending June 30. In April, May, and June marriages are always more numerous than in the previous three winter months; and the increase in these three spring months was nearly 10,000: 92,982 married in ninety-one days, or, on an average, 1000 persons married daily. The population engaged in the production of coal and iron are recovering from depression, and are again marrying and giving in marriage at their usual pace.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

A short while ago the public had the privilege of knowing that Mr. Trevelyan had been congratulated by his constituents on the Border on his position as a rising public man, notwithstanding that he had halted on the threshold of his official career. Since then he has been showing his sense of aspiration in general by lecturing on Army affairs in Edinburgh. The word lecture was applicable to his deliverance a good deal in the sense in which it is used to signify a scold, and which has rendered a "curtain lecture" one of fear and trembling. If he lashed the so-called scandals of our military organisation with whips at Hawick, he laid on at Edinburgh with scorpions. Possibly even his well-wishers may think that he was a little wild in his assertions; and certainly he has brought down a shoal of criticisms on some of his statements. What, however, is most amusing or interesting to those who watch the rising M.P.s of the day is the fact that Mr. Trevelyan, the severe critic, has himself been criticised by another smart public man—to wit, Mr. Parker, who wrested the county of Perth from the Liberals at the last election. That part of a speech to which he has treated his constituents lately, which was, in fact, a justification of the policy of the Ministry in every way, and a defence of the War Department against Mr. Trevelyan's attack, was another of several marks of Mr. Parker's polarity towards the Treasury Bench. Somehow his demeanour and his mode of speaking indicate to the initiated that he is just of the material of which under-secretaries and so on are constructed; and it would not be surprising if he were to step into the place at the Admiralty which Mr. Trevelyan has vacated. Any way, there was some personal loyalty displayed in his standing up as far as he could for the War Office; inasmuch as he made his entry into public life as private secretary to Mr. Cardwell, when that gentleman conducted our colonial affairs. If it were not for a defective voice, Mr. Parker would stand out well as a debater of the second class.

Amidst the very numerous extra-Parliamentary utterances which have of late been vouchsafed, those of the younger members are sufficiently abundant. For instance, there has been Mr. Shaw-Lefevre discoursing to his electoral friends at Reading, and having a decided claim on them for a gratulatory recognition. For since he was re-elected by them he has distinguished himself in no ordinary degree. In the absence of Mr. Bright during the last Session from Parliament, the whole office and House work of the Board of Trade fell on Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, as Secretary to that department; and whether as regards the number and weight of the measures he introduced, or their conduct—as far as they went—there was no deficiency of ability or readiness shown by him. It is true that most of his bills suffered wreck, being overwhelmed, with so many others, by the huge waves of the Irish Land and Education Bills; but that was from no fault or lack of assiduity on his part. Indeed, he was to some people's minds too assiduous, as when once he brought in a merchant shipping bill of 800 clauses, and stated its objects, somewhere about one o'clock in the morning. Something was said by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre about the proximate return to his functions of Mr. Bright; but if that should not happen, it would not be too much to expect that Mr. Shaw-Lefevre should be raised to the absolute presidency of the department which he has actually filled for so long a period with such efficiency.

One of the very first members to forego with his constituents after the prorogation was Mr. Osborne Morgan; but his utterance was then lost amidst the surge of war intelligence. But now that some little attention is being given to out-of-door membership, note may be taken of him in connection with another speech which he has just pronounced in his electoral district. With a courage obviously derived from a knowledge of what he was about, and based on ability of no ordinary kind, this gentleman essayed, and in a great degree achieved, a position in the House very soon after he appeared in it as a neophyte, in 1869. He took up a line, and kept to it—namely, the filing away the so-called fetters of Dissenters; it being a line doubtless particularly agreeable to the majority of the Welsh people. He nearly carried a burials bill, which would give to every parishioner other than Churchmen admission to interment in that "God's Acre" on which, in one of his perorations, he was so pathetically eloquent, in a manner he is eloquent; at any rate, he is fluent, and full, besides, in speech, and he has just a touch of that irritable ardour which is characteristic of the Welsh race. His defect is that he is a little too lengthy; but that will be corrected when he becomes Solicitor-General, a post which both his political and professional position will entitle him to ere long. Specially it will probably be remembered that at the last general election he made a dash at Denbighshire in the Liberal interest, and for a time alarmed the "King of Wales," Sir Watkin Wynn, for his hereditary seat for that county.

Technically speaking, Mr. Anderson, of Glasgow, is a young member; and, in point of years, he is as young a man as a Scotchman ever is after his days of infancy. He sits for Glasgow by virtue of the minority clause of the Reform Act of 1867, which converted the electorate of that city into a "unicorn" constituency. He is literally the third member, and he is a cross between the ponderous solidity of Mr. Dalgleish, and the airy flightiness of Mr. Graham, who must, from his temperament and his mobility, be a descendant of a Scotch family which at one time or other formed a French alliance. As to Mr. Anderson, he is pushing, though not obtrusively so; generally seems to know what he is talking about; and advocates the interest of the working-class electors, of whom he is said to have been the choice, with the most Doric accent conceivable.

Both Mr. Morrison and Mr. Buxton, who have lately given reason for notice, are passing, if not already passed, out of the category of young members; but in both instances something of the odour of young membership still clings about them. Of a surety, the Parliamentary activity of Mr. Buxton, both in and out of the House, is as vigorous as ever; he is never wanting in his contribution to every important debate; while in the vacation he is still to be found in more than one district doing his possible towards the political education of the people. Now it is in Essex, again it is in Kent, and just now he has been pronouncing in Norfolk—that is, he has been lecturing, as distinguished from speechifying. This line has been also adopted by Mr. Morrison, who has been holding forth a disquisition on certain curious caves in Yorkshire. If one recollects right, this subject of "caves" is one which may recall to Mr. Morrison his visit, with other Liberal members, to a certain Parliamentary Cave which was discovered by Mr. Bright in 1866. Although Mr. Morrison is in many respects an able man and a thoughtful politician, judging from the generality of his speeches, there is one cave which he may be suspected of having visited, and that is the cave of Trophonius.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There were very heavy cards on each of the three last days of the Houghton meeting; but, except on the Thursday, the racing was not of much importance. The weight proved too much for Gantelet (9 st. 2 lb.) in the First Nursery; but the Frenchmen were not to be denied, and Melourge (7 st. 2 lb.) scored a remarkably easy victory. Mac Alpine's wretched display over the Brethby Stakes Course seems quite to extinguish his Derby chance. It was singular that he should have started a better favourite than Croxteth, as they had met once before, when General Peel's colt finished four lengths in front of him. Rose of Athol showed immense improvement on her previous form, and it is noticeable that her best races have been over long and severe courses. Though Ripponden was the best of Albert Victor's four opponents in the Home-Bred Sweepstakes, yet the style in which the latter repeated his Middle Park Plate victory was very satisfactory to his admirers, and placed him firmly at 10 to 1 for the Derby. It seemed a pity to pull Ripponden out again for the Troy Stakes, and he did not at all relish his second gallop; while Balvenie, whose great achievements have all taken place in private on Stockbridge Downs, was actually beaten off. Noblesse made some amends for the manner in which she has twice disappointed Matthew Dawson; but she had the best of the weights with all her opponents, and could hardly help winning. The meeting of Agility and Sornette A. F., the former receiving 13 lb., was one of the most exciting affairs of the week. It seemed strange policy for the French mare to force the pace as she did from start to finish, though the result would probably have been the same, no matter how the race had been run; for while Mr. Launde's wiry little filly improves daily, Sornette is not quite in her Doncaster form, as she has lately done an immense deal of work.

A post sweepstakes between Baron Rothschild and Mr. Naylor produced a very sporting match, the Baron being worthily represented by Corisande, while Noblesse did battle for the "primrose, cherry cap;" and those old opponents Fordham and Chaloner were "up," and rode a desperate head-and-head finish. The Second Nursery brought out a much larger field than the first, and again the all-conquering Frenchmen were "to the fore" with Verdure (8 st. 2 lb.), a daughter of West Australian, whose stock have done very little on the turf. Curieuse worked very hard during the week; for, after winning a race on the Monday, she was claimed by Sir George Chetwynd, and carried his colours successfully three times before the end of the meeting. A very large field came out for the Houghton Handicap, which was rendered additionally interesting by the reappearance of Friponnier (8 st. 9 lb.), who has not run since his match with Blue Gown last year. He performed fairly well, but has evidently lost his magnificent turn of speed, and could not give the weight to Lady Sophia (5 st. 13 lb.) or Countryman (7 st. 2 lb.). Altogether, the meeting was a very successful one; and, if it did not give us a strong favourite for the Derby, at any rate it completely disposed of the pretensions of Ripponden, Mac Alpine, and the Sunflower colt.

At a meeting of the Jockey Club, last week, Lord Wilton's motion to abolish optional selling races under the value of £200 was rejected, only six voting for it. Sir R. Bulkeley gave notice that at the next meeting of the club he should bring forward a motion to have the One Thousand run over the same course as the Two Thousand. We hope this will be carried, as the One Thousand will then be more a criterion of the Oaks than it is at present, for a filly may be able to gallop the easy D.M. successfully, and yet have no chance at Epsom, while the Rowley Mile will be a fair test of stamina.

Racing-men are now making the best of the short time that is left, and meetings took place at Worcester and Kingsbury during the early part of this week, but there was nothing worthy of special notice at either. The season, indeed, is rapidly drawing to a close, and coursing will soon take the place of honour in our "national sports." Several very important fixtures were brought off last week, and among them the Lurgan Meeting, which is second only to the Waterloo. No less than eighty-seven puppies contested the Irish national St. Leger, which eventually fell to Michael by Lord Lyon—Miss Lucy, who beat Whittle by Crocco—Indiana, in the final course, after they had run one undecided. The chief event of the meeting, however, was the Brownlow Cup for all ages, in which a great number of high-class greyhounds were engaged, including seven of the competitors in the last Waterloo Cup, and among them the winner and runner-up. The reappearance of Master M'Grath created the greatest excitement, for the gallant black had never appeared in public since he was dragged, in a half-drowned state, from beneath the ice, after Lady Lyons had defeated him. However, he performed so well in a trial that Lord Lurgan determined to give him a chance of redeeming his reputation. The first round was fatal to My Goodness and Waywarden, the latter of whom was regarded as having a great chance for the Waterloo Cup of 1871, but who was cleverly beaten by Captain Forrester's Fritz. In the first ties, Cataclysm, Jerry, and Sandridge were put out, though Sea Cove had to run two courses with the former before she could beat her. The second ties saw Sea Cove beaten by Fritz; and then, Bendimere being drawn, the latter ran a bye, and met Master M'Grath in the final course. He was beaten pretty easily by Lord Lurgan's champion; and we shall probably see the double winner once more a great favourite for the Waterloo Cup. The Brougham and Whinell Open Meeting was remarkable for the form shown by the Hon. H. Brougham's kennel, as his Bubbly Jock and Beaufort, both by Ewesdale—Baggot, divided one stake; while their own sister, Bezique, won another. Old Test Act ran well for the Clifton Cup, at the Ridgway Club (Lytham) Meeting; but he was beaten by Mona in the second ties, and she eventually divided with Cyclone.

A display of billiards took place every afternoon and evening during last week at the Palais Royal, Oxford-street—Cook and Bennett being the performers. The former had the best of the contests, but Bennett was not far behind; and, while his all-round play is as brilliant as ever, his execution of the spot-stroke has improved so wonderfully that he will be a dangerous opponent to anyone. He is to play Roberts, junior, for the championship on the 28th inst., when we may expect a very exciting game, and must not be altogether surprised if the challenge-cup should change hands. Roberts, senior, has already played several "entertainments" this season, in which he has put together some very long breaks, and his hand appears to have lost none of its cunning.

The Royal Agricultural College Athletic Sports took place last week, in Oakley Park, by the kind permission of Earl Bathurst. The weather was favourable, but the recent rains had made the ground very heavy-going, which accounts for the somewhat slow time of one or two of the races. E. Millard was quite the hero of the day, as he won five events, including the 100 yards' and 440 yards' races; which distances he covered in 10½ seconds and 55 seconds respectively.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ONSLOW.

The Right Hon. Arthur George, third Earl of Onslow, Viscount and Baron Cranley, Baron Onslow, and a Baronet, died at Richmond, Surrey, on the 24th ult. He was born Oct. 25, 1777, the eldest son of Thomas, second Earl, by Arabella, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Eaton Mainwaring-Elkerker Esq., of Risby Park, Yorkshire; and was great-grandson of the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, for thirty-five years Speaker of the House of Commons. The Earl was educated at Harrow, and was there the contemporary of Charles Peppys, afterwards Lord Chancellor and Earl of Cottenham, of Lord Burgher, and other distinguished men. In 1827 he succeeded his father in the peerage, and thenceforward was a firm but silent member of the Conservative party in the Lords. He married, July 21, 1818, Mary, eldest daughter of George Fludger, Esq., of Ayston, Rutlandshire, and by her (who died March 1, 1830) had one daughter, Lady Mary Augusta Onslow, and one son, Arthur George, late Viscount Cranley, who died in 1856, leaving by his wife, Lady Katherine Anne Cust, three daughters. Dying thus without male issue, his Lordship is succeeded by his grand-nephew, William Hillier, now fourth Earl of Onslow, born March 7, 1853. The late Lord Onslow, who wanted but one day of his ninety-third year, was the oldest member of the House of Lords since the decease of Lord Sinclair, in 1863. That nobleman enjoyed the barony of Sinclair for the unprecedented term of eighty-seven years, and was ninety-six at the time of his death.

VISCOUNT AVONMORE.

The Right Hon. Barry John Yelverton, third Viscount Avonmore, and Baron Yelverton, of Avonmore, in the Peerage of Ireland, died on the 24th ult., at his residence in Dublin. His Lordship was born Feb. 21, 1790, the eldest son of William Charles, second Viscount, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of John Read, Esq., of East Cams, Hants, and was grandson of the famous Barry Yelverton, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, who was raised to the peerage in 1795, and created Viscount Avonmore in 1800. The nobleman whose death we record married first, in 1811, Jane, daughter of Thomas Booth, Esq., of Whitehaven, by whom, who died in 1824, he had issue two sons and three daughters, all deceased, except Sydney Eloisa, wife of Foster Goring, Esq., and Adelaide, wife of Major-General Lyons. His Lordship married secondly, Aug. 1, 1822, his cousin, Cecilia, eldest daughter of Charles O'Keefe, Esq., by whom he leaves several daughters and one surviving son, William Charles, now fourth Viscount Avonmore, born Sept. 27, 1824, who, when the Hon. Major Yelverton, was involved in protracted litigation with respect to the legality of a marriage with Miss Theresa Longworth.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Oct. 29:—

In London the births of 2229 children—1155 boys and 1074 girls—were registered in the week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1266. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 2043 and the deaths 1296 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2247 births and 1426 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 18, and the deaths 160, below the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 343 deaths, including 21 from smallpox, 13 from measles, 167 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 7 from croup, 17 from whooping-cough, 6 from typhus, 24 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 1 from relapsing fever, 6 from simple continued fever, 10 from erysipelas, and 29 from diarrhoea. One death was registered from choleraic diarrhoea. Thirty-seven deaths resulted from violence; of these 34 were accidental, including 13 by fractures, 4 by burns or scalds, 3 by drowning, and 7 (infants) by suffocation. Two fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned.

During the week, 5029 births and 3073 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 22 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 21 per 1000; Portsmouth, 17; Norwich 30; Bristol, 31; Wolverhampton, 14; Birmingham, 16; Leicester, 36; Nottingham, 22; Liverpool, 34; Manchester, 23; Salford, 29; Bradford, 27; Leeds, 23; Sheffield, 19; Hull, 19; Sunderland, 21; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 19. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 20 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 23 per 1000; and in Dublin, 20.

In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 22nd inst. was 24 per 1000. In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending Oct. 4 were 285 (exclusive of still-born), and the mortality was at the annual rate of 18 per 1000.

The work that is being done in the refuges for homeless and destitute children is told in the twenty-fifth report, recently issued. It shows how much is being done to benefit destitute children. In the four refuges and the training-ships upwards of 500 boys and girls are being supported and trained to earn their own living, in addition to which more than 1000 children are receiving education in ragged schools. The committee have no funded property to fall back upon for the support of the children; they therefore appeal to the subscribers for the support they have hitherto given to this useful work.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

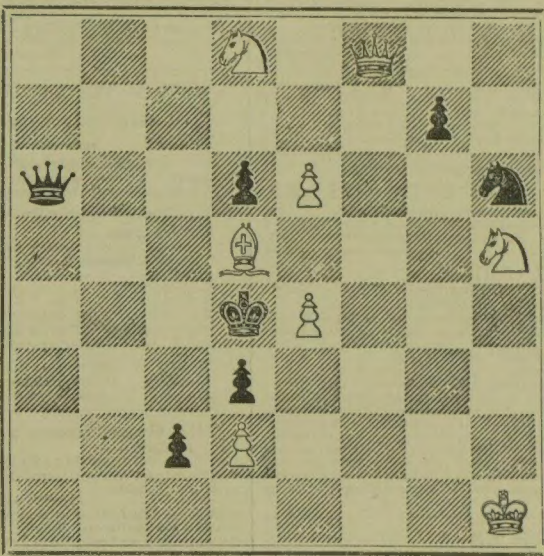
H. H. E.—The subscription to the St. George's Chess Club is three guineas per annum. Candidates for membership should apply to Mr. T. Hampton, Hon. Secretary, 20, King-street, St. James's, for further particulars.
CHARLEY.—Very creditable to a young player indeed.
N. N., Pately Bridge; L. A. W. HUNTER, R. G. M., and S. B.—We cannot reply to inquiries by post.
I. I. HISSEY.—Such a position is a "problem" by courtesy only. The mate plays itself.
F. B.—An extremely clever idea, and deserving better treatment than it has received in your diagram. Try it again without the superfluous Pawns on the right hand.
H. W. R.—You can procure blank chess diagrams at a very reasonable rate of Messrs. Dangerfield, lithographers, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. All Chess Problem composers should use these diagrams in preference to writing a description of their compositions. They save trouble and, what is of more importance, they prevent mistakes.
I. M.—The London publishers of the Paris Chess Congress book are Messrs. Tribner, and you may possibly obtain a copy of that valuable collection of games and problems through them. There is no probability of any more copies coming from Paris, and the book will shortly be very scarce.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1391 has been received from W. E. Fenmore, H. T. B. Cris, R. V. M. P., F. G. S., F. H. Mena, Joe, Rev. Hewan, Bath, Max. A. Rie, Neston, G. Giffnock, Boston Stamp, Harry; R. A. Oxford; D. D., I. N. Keynes, Tom, W. Sims, T. W. B., Di Vernon, Kepler, Perceval, E. D., I. W. G., Mrs. Camp, Eldon, Box and Cox, C. Trevor, L. S. D.; S. P. Q. B., of Bruges; Peon, Try-Again, George, Luxor, F. A. S., W. Joyce, Merrythought, Gerald, R. A., Miles, Sub-Dean, Amy Robert, Ullan, Frank Belfit, Egbert, D. C. L., Forester, T. V. K., Orlando, Victor, Fancourt, D'Arcy, T. C. D., F. H. G., Laura, W. P. B., Archdeacon, Manfred and Man Friday, Somerton, Ebory, S. S. T., Vanguard, F. H., Derry, Baxter, Hales Owen, Pip, S. Murray; L. of Auld Reekie; Juvenis, Mincer, O. K., E. K., and H. Driver.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1392.
WHITE.
1. R to K Kt 8th
2. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
BLACK.
R to K R 7th
P takes B
WHITE.
3. R to Q Kt 4th (ch)
4. R to Q R 8th. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1393.

By Mr. R. B. WORMALD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in three moves.

TOURNAMENT FOR THE GRAND PRIZE AT BADEN.

The following Game was played between Messrs. NEUMANN and WINAVER in the Baden Tournament.—(Ruy Lopez-Kt's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	25. Q to K B 3rd	P to K R 4th
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	26. R to Kt 5th	Q R to Q Kt sq
4. B to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	27. R to K B sq	Q to Q sq
5. P to Q 3rd	B to Q B 4th	28. Q to Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	29. Q to K sq	P to Q Kt 6th
7. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	30. B to Q Kt sq	R to Q Kt 4th
8. B to Q B 2nd	B to K Kt 5th	31. P to Kt 4th	P takes P
9. B to K 3rd	B to Q R 2nd	32. P to K R 5th	Kt takes Q P
10. Q Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	33. R takes Kt P	Kt to K B 3rd
11. P to Q R 4th	B takes B	34. R to Kt 5th	
12. P takes B	Kt to K Kt 3rd		
13. P to Q 4th	Castles		
14. Q to K 2nd	Q to Q 2nd		
15. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt		
16. R takes B	P to Q B 4th		
17. P to Q 5th	P to Q B 5th		
18. Kt to K B sq	Q to Q Kt 2nd		
19. Kt to Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd		
20. Kt to B 5th	Q to Kt 3rd		

He would have done better by placing his Queen on Q B 2nd at once.
21. P to Q R 5th
22. R to K Kt 3rd
23. P to K R 4th
These wavering manoeuvres usually indicate that the player has an unsatisfactory position, and sees no way of improving it, which is just Black's predicament now.
24. Q to K Kt 4th
25. Q to K B 3rd
26. R to Kt 5th
27. R to K B sq
28. Q to Kt 3rd
29. Q to K sq
30. B to Q Kt sq
31. P to Kt 4th
32. P to K R 5th
33. R takes Kt P
34. R to Kt 5th
Mr. Neumann plays all this with much ability and patience.
35. R to Kt 2nd
36. Q to Kt 3rd
37. Kt takes Kt
38. B to B 5th
39. Q to Kt 4th
40. P to K R 6th
41. Q to K 5th
42. Q takes P
43. K to R sq
44. R takes Kt
45. B to K R 7th (ch), and Black resigned.

CHESS AT BATH.

Messrs. THOROLD and PINDAR.—(King's Gambit declined.)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. P takes P in pass—Q Kt takes P	ing (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q B 4th	21. Kt takes Kt	R to Q B sq
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	22. Kt to K 5th (ch)	
4. P to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 5th		
5. P to Q 4th	P takes Q P		
6. P takes P	B takes Kt		
7. P takes Q B	Q to K R 5th (ch)		
8. K to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 3rd		
9. R to K Kt sq	Kt to Q B 3rd		
10. B to K 3rd	Castles		
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd		
12. P to Q 5th	B takes B		
13. K takes B	Kt to Q Kt sq		
14. Kt to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd		
15. Kt to R 7th (ch)	Q to Q 2nd		
16. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	P to Q Kt 4th		
17. Q to Q B 2nd	K R to K sq		
18. R to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd		
19. R to Q B sq	P to Q B 4th		

The attack is sustained all through with unrelenting persistency by Mr. Thorold.
22. Kt to K 5th (ch)
The result is equally disastrous if he capture the Knight.
23. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch) P to Q 4th
24. R to K Kt 4th Q takes K R P
25. R to K sq K R to Q sq
26. R to Q 2nd Q to K R 4th
27. R to K Kt 3rd P to K B 4th
28. B to K R 3rd R to Q B 5th
29. Kt takes R Q Kt P takes Kt
30. Q to Q Kt 6th (ch) R to Q 3rd
31. Q to Q 4th P to K Kt 4th
32. Q to K 5th (ch) K to Q 2nd
33. B takes P (ch), and wins

CHALLENGE CUP OF THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

This chess challenge cup, of £50 value, together with the entrance fees of the combatants (£3 3s. each), and a money prize of £10 10s., were presented for competition by the British Chess Association in 1866. The winner to receive the cash, but the cup not to become his property unless won by him a second time. At the first tourney, which took place in the summer of 1866, the trophy was gained by Mr. De Vere, who defeated each of the competitors opposed to him. In 1868 it was again contested for, and by a much larger number of combatants; and on that occasion fortune proved adverse to the previous holder—the prize falling to Mr. Blackburne. A few weeks since the challenge cup and its contents became, for the third time, the object of competition, which terminated, on Saturday last, in a victory for Mr. Wisker, who will now hold the cup until the next contest for it, in 1871. This year's tourney is said to have been quite as interesting as either of the preceding ones. Early in the conflict the Rev. John Owen having won four out of the six games required—one of them from the late holder of the cup, Mr. Blackburne—great hopes were entertained by his friends that the reverend gentleman would carry off the prize; but this was not to be. He was defeated in the after games. In like manner, Mr. Blackburne, we believe, won four games, but was beaten subsequently, and the tourney at length subsided into a duel between the two surviving combatants, Messrs. Wisker and Burn. The deciding game between these champions was played on Wednesday week, at the St. George's Chess Club, and after a keen and protracted struggle of ten hours' duration, terminated as a drawn battle. On Saturday last they met again for the final encounter, at the Westminster Chess Club. This game, admirably played on both sides, excited great interest, and was prolonged for several hours. In the end it was scored by Mr. Wisker, who thus became, as we have said, the chief prizeholder of the tournament.

The following is the result of the play:—

Games Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Games Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Wisker .. 6	1	1	Gossip .. 2	4	1
Burn .. 5	2	2	Green .. 1	4	3
Blackburne .. 4	3	1	Ide .. 0	5	0
Owen .. 4	2	0			

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Miss Eleanora Atherton, of Kersal Cell, and Quay-street, Manchester, and of Great James-street, Middlesex, was proved at Manchester, on the 3rd ult., under £400,000 per-sonalty, by the Rev. G. Heron, of Warrington, and W. Slater Esq., solicitor, Manchester. The will is dated 1864, with five codicils. The testatrix died Sept. 12, 1870, aged eighty-eight. The bequests are numerous and liberal. There are some annuities, also legacies to servants. To her groom, Samuel Johnson, she leaves £500. There are the following charitable bequests, viz.:—To the Trustees of Charitable Funds, £1000, the income for the Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Hulme; £2000 to the Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Manchester, in augmentation; £1000 to the church of Whiston, as endowment; £5000 to St. John's Church, Preston, and £500 to the schools; £1000 to the churchwardens of the cathedral church of Manchester, and £2000 to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral; £1000, the interest for the relief of widows and orphans of clergymen in the Archdeaconry of Chester, Liverpool, and Manchester (Warrington Charity); £500 to the Society for Providing Additional Curates; £2000 to the Manchester Ragged and Industrial School, Ardwick-green; £1000 to St. Mary's Hospital, Quay-street; £1000 to the Manchester Royal Infirmary and Dispensary; £200 to the Humane Society of the hundred of Salford; and £500 to each of the following institutions, viz.—Eye Infirmary, Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and Jubilee School, each of Manchester; Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and Promoting Christian Knowledge; National School Society; Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood; British Orphan Society; Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; and the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise (all free of duty). She bequeaths her estates at Prescott and Walton-on-the-Hill to the Rev. James Allan Park. Her estates in Jamaica, some tenements at Prescott, and the chambers in Lincoln's Inn formerly belonging to her father, she bequeaths to Alexander Atherton Park, and leaves him all law books. There are estates left to her cousin, Domville H. C. Poole, Esq. Her estates and land at Chester, and the manor of Kersal, and Byrom Hall estate, together with the plate bearing the Byrom crest and arms, she bequeaths to Edward Fox, and directs that he shall use the name of Byrom only, with the arms and crest of the family. The books and MSS. formerly belonging to John Byrom she bequeaths to a public institution at Manchester, to be called "Byrom's Library."

The will of Don Lorenzo Moratinos Sanz, Viscount of Villandrando, of Palencia, Spain, was administered to in London, on the 22nd ult., under £12,000 personalty in England, by the lawful attorney of the executors, Don Servando de Zuluceta Puga, to whom he leaves 20,000 reals, and Don Zuan Mondero, his cousin, whom he appoints his heir trustee, and leaves him an annuity of 1200 reals. The Viscount died in 1869, at Madrid, aged sixty. The will is in the Spanish language. He directs that his body shall be enveloped in his Calatrabo mantle and placed in his chapel of San Fructuoso, of Villado; if not at once, then after five years; that 500 masses be said for his soul, and gifts made to the clergy and poor present at his funeral. He directs that gifts also be made to the nuns and sisterhood of several institutions, and that his three ruby crosses, with 4000 reals, be given to the nuns of Calatrabus, Order of Burgos, from which he took his badge of knighthood. He has made liberal bequests to his groom in waiting, steward, bailiff, and servants; there are also many pensions, and liberal bequests to charitable institutions for the poor of Palencia and Madrid. He requests that, with permission of the proper authorities, a public fountain be erected at the expense of his estate in the market-square, "Plaza del Mercado," to which his name shall be given. He ordains that his property be applied to establishing a bank for agricultural purposes, with a capital of one million reals, with the object of assisting farmers in the places from which he drew his rents, charging 1 per cent over the rate quoted at the Bank of San Fernando, but not to exceed 6 per cent, and no advance beyond 3000 reals nor for more than three years consecutively. The interest and profits are to be applied to relieve field labourers who have reached fifty years and worked hard all their lives, for sick persons, widows and orphans, disabled soldiers not having pensions, neighbourhoods in the province invaded by epidemic infections, giving a dowry to the daughters of labourers; and, further, to provide a suitable endowment for any lady of noble birth desirous to enter a convent.

The wills of the under-mentioned were recently proved:—John Ennis Vivian, Esq., of Truro, Cornwall, under £70,000 personalty; James Augustus Elmslie, Esq., £80,000; John Martin, Esq., £70,000; George Stokes, Esq., £45,000; George Edward Thompson, £20,000; and Percival Wright (at Lloyd's), £20,000.

Sir Roderick Murchison has received information of the death of Mr. George Hayward, to whom the Founders' gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society was awarded at the last anniversary of that body, who was assassinated and his property plundered about the beginning of last August by the followers of the chief Meer Wate Kahn of Yassim, when he was on the point of reaching the lofty Fimir Steppe, which he had engaged to visit and describe.

At the horticultural fair lately held in San Francisco a single exhibitor had specimens of 118 varieties of grapes; another has experimented with 140. The result is, that only half a dozen are worth cultivating. Bunches of the muscat of Alexandria and of the black Hamburg were on exhibition, weighing 15lb. The grape region extends from Marysville to Los Angeles, a distance of 500 miles north and south. Along with the grapes were displayed white and purple figs, oranges, and almonds. Some varieties of the figs grow on large trees. Sugar from the Chinese sugar-cane grown in California, rice and tea acclimatised there, and an infinite variety of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, made up such an exhibition as never was displayed there before. Among the fabrics exhibited was a cloth soft as satin, from the "ramie" plant, grown and woven in California.

The result of the last census in the Austro-Hungarian empire, taken on Dec. 1, 1869, recently published, gives the following facts:—The entire population consisted of 35,943,592 souls, of which 17,797,610 were males and 18,145,982 females. The number of inhabitants in the different counties and provinces are given as follow:—Lower Austria, 1,990,708; Upper Austria, 736,519; Salzburg, 153,159; Styria, 1,137,748; Carinthia, 337,694; Carniola, 446,334; Maritime districts, 601,981; the Tyrol, 885,406; Bohemia, 5,140,156; Moravia, 2,030,783; Silesia, 513,352; Galicia, 5,444,016; Bukovina, 513,404; Dalmatia, 468,781; Hungary, 11,180,048; Croatia and Slavonia, 1,023,858; Transylvania, 1,122,458; Military Border, 1,197,187. It follows that at the period of this census the population of cis-Leithania counted 20,420,041 inhabitants; and trans-Leithania—i.e., the countries belonging to the Hungarian Crown—14,326,364 inhabitants.

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A perfectly New Series of Rich Shades in Violet,
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This very elegant Fabric, in all the above Colours,
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Now ready, a complete Collection of
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WATERPROOF "FRINGED" TWEEDS,
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From 21s. to 35s. the Dress. Patterns free.

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Velvet Pile, Silk Poplin, in thirty shades.
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An Enormous Variety, in Stripes, Checks, and Figures,
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NOW SELLING, BEST FOREIGN
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suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Summer Wear,
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Upwards of 800 pieces to select from.

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GLACE JAPANESE SILKS,
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at 35s. the Dress. The best quality manufactured.

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SILK PANIC at LYONS.
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has just concluded some very successful transactions (for cash) with
the most important Lyons Manufacturers for their existing Stocks
of New

PLAIN and FANCY SILKS,
at the most extraordinary sacrifices ever witnessed,
the whole of which are being sold at the under-mentioned prices;
but as soon as these Stocks are exhausted great difficulty will arise
in replacing them (and only then at considerably advanced rates),
in consequence of the manufacture of French Silks being nearly at
a standstill. For this reason early purchasers must secure the best
value. In fact, our largest and best Lyons Manufacturers intimate
to us that in the early spring there will be an unprecedented
scarcity; many of the leading makes of Plain and Fancy Silks will
not be procurable at any price. This will specially apply to Lyons
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IN THESE STOCKS
will be found
783 pieces of Lyons Poul de Soies,
comprising 83 New Tints of Colour,
price 21s. 6d. the Robe.
Also 1500 pieces of Lyons Poul de Soies, in the richer qualities,
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Each quality assorted with 83 New Tints of Colour.

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both sides alike, and the best quality made, specially recom-
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FANCY PORTIONS OF THE STOCK
will be found a splendid collection of all the new designs in
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ALSO, AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STRIPES SILKS,
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All are of the best make, and strongly recommended for wear.

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"Last case from Paris."—PETER ROBINSON begs to
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in Velvet, Cloth, and fancy materials; these are the last that will
be able to leave Paris for some time, and contain Velvet Jackets
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variety of Fancy Jackets for indoor wear, &c.; also Opera Mantles,
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Ladies are specially invited to make early Purchases of Seal-
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24in. Deep at Back, 6s. to 9s.
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Polish Ermine Jackets, with Miniver and Ermine Tails or quite
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Every Description of Fur Carriage and Travelling Rugs, Foot-
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WATERPROOF MANTLES.
Various New Shapes in Waterproof Mantles,
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Cowes, with sleeves and cape, 25s. to 45s.
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Warranted Waterproof.
Illustrations free on application.

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES
in the New and Fashionable Materials
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Established 1760.
Patterns and Prices of their celebrated goods are now sent, free by
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Winter Costumes in all the New Materials. Seal Jackets and
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MOURNING WITH ECONOMY.
Families are waited upon, "free of any extra charge," by
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Choice of Articles, including Made-up Skirts, Costumes, Mantles,
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Mourning for Servants at reasonable stated charges.
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Making plain Dress, 9s. 6d.
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The highest talent is employed in this department, and large
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The Largest Mourning Warehouse in London.

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In consequence of the War,
PETER ROBINSON
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If a Piece is purchased a still further reduction will be made.
He will forward Patterns free to any part.
Prices vary from 45s. to 6s. the Dress.

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BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES in BLACK
SILK
and New Textile Fabrics, with Cape or otherwise,
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The QUADRUPLE CRAPES in every width
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since their first introduction; and the demand for them has much
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He is selling these Superior Crapes from 6s. to 10s. 6d. per yard;
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IN CORRECT TASTE,
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SKIRTS, in new
Mourning Fabrics, } 35s. to 5s.
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THEIR GUARANTEED BLACK SILKS,
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JOLLY and SON,
with much satisfaction, to recommend them to the public as un-
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various makes, and range from 3s. to 10s. 6d. the Dress; and for the
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They are glad to be able to state that the War has not, so far,
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Patterns of £10,000 worth post-free,
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postal tariff is now in operation. Ladies are requested to
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by which every pattern can be seen at a glance. Ladies are invited
to write for Patterns.

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every novelty made for the coming winter.
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Silkmercers to the Queen.
Established 1843.
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FRENCH TIGHT FLANNELS, in
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finest Saxony wool. Price 3s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.
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Warm, elegant, fashionable, support and add grace to the
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LADIES' CORK-SOLED BOOTS, for
Damp Weather, 21s.; Kid Double-soled Boots, 16s. 6d.; Vel-
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CURED by wearing CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDER, for
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Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers; and by the
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natural colour, not grey. Apply for Circulars to Agents,
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AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much
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INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, New York Original
Formula, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that
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NO MACHINERY.
NOTHING TO REMOVE.
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And to be had of all respectable Upholsterers and
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Blankets, Winseys, Twill Cotton for Sheets, &c.
Strong Flannels, very durable, from 7d. per yard upwards.
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HOWARD'S PATENT.
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DOUBLE-LOCK and ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING-MACHINES,
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Every Machine guaranteed. Instruction gratis.
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